

PROVISIONAL GOVT. FOR CRETE IS SET UP BY VENIZELOS

Backed by Admiral Countouritis in Move for 'Salvation of Fatherland'

SALONICA JOINS IN
Islands Solid in Support Of
Greek Revolutionary
Organisation

MINISTRY SHAKEN

Expected to Resign Yesterday; Left by Entente
To Choose Course

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, September 30.—A telegram from Crete announces the proclamation of the Provisional Government for the salvation of the fatherland, consisting of M. Venizelos and Admiral Countouritis, with power to add a third member. The Committee of National Defence at Salonica has replied, adhering to the decision of Crete, inviting their co-operation to expel the hereditary enemy.

Chios has declared in favor of revolution. All the islands have now adhered to the Provisional Government.

On Friday, the Servians expelled the Bulgars from a height northward of Banitsa. They found 150 dead, 55 rifles and abandoned material.

King's Guards Desert
Athens, October 1.—154 soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Guards of the King's Palace at Tatol have gone to Salonica.

The Government is taking very stringent measures to prevent officers joining the revolutionaries. Three naval officers have been arrested.

The Government is still ignorant of the intentions of the Entente and will probably resign on Monday. It seems that the Entente is determined to refrain from pressure upon Greece, which will be allowed to decide its own course.

The reservists leagues, whose dissolution was promised by the Zaimis Cabinet, are renewing their activity and have caused anti-Venezelist disturbances at Nauplia and other places. They have decided, in the event of the issue of the decree of mobilisation, to communicate with King Constantine and, if they find His Majesty has been coerced, to refuse to join the colors.

A personage belonging to the entourage of King Constantine, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that, if Greece is to co-operate with the Entente, time must be given to dispel the impression of coercion caused by the arrival of the Allied fleet at Salamina and other places. Otherwise, a declaration of war would be followed by desertion and insubordination.

Revolutionaries Gaining

London, October 1.—The situation in Greece is still obscure, but it is evident that the revolutionaries continue to gather strength. The latest adherents to their side include the ex-Minister of War and famous soldier, General Danglis and General Paraskevopoulos, the Commander of the 3rd Army Corps at Verria, who has telegraphed to King Constantine and M. Venizelos, urging the expulsion of the Bulgarians from Macedonia.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: On the Struma front, we gained possession of part of the Bulgar line below Orliak Bridge. Six counter-attacks were successfully broken up and our gains were extended subsequently, after stubborn fighting and a heavy artillery preparation. A hundred prisoners have already been passed back.

Fighting continues on the Doiran front. Our artillery is active.

Bulgarians Defeated

Paris, September 30.—An official despatch from Salonica, yesterday, reported: Four Bulgarians attacks at Kalimakalan were repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy. An attack in the region of the Brod River was completely defeated.

Our aeroplanes bombed Monastir. An explosion was observed.

A despatch today reported that French aeroplanes heavily bombed Priep. Another machine bombed Sofia and has arrived at Bukharest.

Gen. Feng Is Government Nominee in Election For Republic's Vice-President

Tong Shao-yi Likely to Become High Advisor; Premier Takes Steps to Dissolve Military Alliance

Orientalist Lloyd

Peking, October 2.—Tong Shao-yi will probably accept the post of a high advisor to the Government, which has been offered to him. He will draw the salary of a Minister of State and he can stay either at Peking or Shanghai.

The Government decided last Saturday to propose General Feng Kuochang, Tsuchun of Kiangsu, for Vice-President of the Republic.

According to the Kuo-feng-pao, Prince Kudacheff, Russian Minister to Peking, again demanded the abolition of the Mandate of the Parliamentarians of Outer Mongolia in the Chinese Parliament. The Chinese Government replied that the new Minister of Foreign Affairs will open negotiations on the subject.

The Senate, in a secret meeting, discussed the revised Japanese loan agreement, without result, as the treaty only states the quantity of copper coins to be purchased by the syndicate, but no details about the time when the right of purchase expires are given.

The Peking Daily News reports that Baron Hayaishi, Japanese Minister to Peking, last Saturday called upon Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, in connection with the Chengchiatung incident.

Military Coup Rumored

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 2.—At a meeting of the Cabinet, on Friday, Premier Tuan Chi-jui expressed his strong disapproval of the Hsuehchow conference and the activities against Tong Shao-yi, Chang Yao-tseng and Parliament, which he assured he would fully protect. Premier Tuan Chi-jui has telegraphed to the provincial authorities of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan and Szechuen, expressing ignorance of the objects of the conference.

It is understood that he intends to use his efforts to dissolve the so-called Military Alliance formed by General Chang Hsun and General Nih Shih-chung and, as a preliminary, has despatched two representatives to Hsuehchow, to ascertain the motives of these two generals. Many rumors are circulating in Peking concerning a pending military coup d'etat for the restoration of the Manchus.

The Government will shortly submit a Bill to Parliament, appointing Lu Cheng-hsiang as Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is believed the appointment will be strongly opposed in some quarters, especially by some sections of the Kuomintang, but Government circles are hopeful that Lu Cheng-hsiang will be accepted by a majority in Parliament.

It is stated that many members will oppose the appointment, as a protest against the activities of the Militarists at Hsuehchow, and the Premier's alleged unsatisfactory handling of the situation thus created.

Gen. Aoki's Appointment

In view of the many rumors concerning the terms of General Aoki's

agreement, fabricated versions of which have been circulated, apparently with the object of antagonizing the military against Tong Shao-yi and his followers, the Peking Gazette publishes what it states is a translation of the original text. The main points are as follows:

The Government agrees to employ General Aoki as Military Adviser to the President for a term of two years.

General Aoki shall be under the control of the President's Office and his duties shall be to reply to the inquiries of the President and make investigations when required. He shall obey the Mandate relating to secrecy of military affairs.

His annual salary is to be thirty five thousand Yen, with an additional five thousand for the employment of assistants and miscellaneous expenses. The Government will pay his travelling expenses when General Aoki is despatched to make investigations at the request of the Government.

In reply to interpellations in Parliament, Premier Tuan Chi-jui says that the Government will never consent to an extension of the time limit for the sale of opium, as requested by the Shanghai opium merchants. Stringent orders have been issued to all the provinces to suppress the cultivation and smoking of opium.

Revolt at Changchun

According to a report from Changchun, a number of troops revolted at mid-day on Saturday, apparently owing to the non-payment of their wages. There was some looting in the Chinese city, but the revolt appears to have been a small affair and was quickly suppressed.

Bandits are reported to be active in the Fushin district, in the neighborhood of the Japanese colonies. A strong band recently attacked Fushin, but were driven off by Chinese police, assisted by the Japanese.

The conference of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, which has been in session in Peking for some time, has made a proposal in connection with the Government's offer to substitute the purchase of copper cash by the Japanese in lieu of mining rights in Hunan and Anhui. The Chambers of Commerce propose to raise five million Dollars for the Government, in return for permission to take over the privilege offered to the Japanese.

Pay Lung \$900,000

Canton, September 2.—The Provincial Assembly opened on October 1. Sixty-one members attended. Vice-Speaker Lo Hugh-tuen presided. The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, made a speech.

Lung Chi-kwang will leave on October 5th. He has been paid \$900,000.

Ambassador Gerard Sails for America

To Discuss With President Germany's Plan To Renew
U-Boat Recklessness

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, September 29.—Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has sailed for New York.

The newspaper Politiken states that Mr. Gerard is proceeding to America to discuss with President Wilson the intention of Germany to re-open reckless submarine warfare. The situation is again grave.

MR. GUTHRIE TO CHINA

Tokio, September 29.—Mr. George W. Guthrie, United States Ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Guthrie will leave Tokyo Sunday for China. Mr. Guthrie has obtained a few weeks' leave and he and Mrs. Guthrie will spend a vacation of a little less than a month in a pleasure trip in China. Despite the report in the Japanese papers, the trip will have no diplomatic significance.

Spain's 'Peace Kites' All Dismal Failures

Times Learns of Other 'Furtive Efforts' in Holland, Vatican and Sweden

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 29.—The Times, commenting on the Lloyd George interview, says that, apart from America, there have been furtive efforts to fly peace-kites in Spain, Holland, the Vatican and Sweden. The recent visit to England, via Berlin, of the Marquis of Villalobar, the Spanish Minister at Brussels, is becoming common knowledge. He and similar missionaries, so far, have failed dismally.

The Weather

Mild, cloudy, or overcast weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 77.0 and the minimum 62.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.4 and 62.6.

Compiling Casualty Lists After Taking a German Trench



ROLL CALL AFTER BATTLE
This is an official photograph issued by the British War Office, and shows a "roll-call" in a German trench after it was taken by the British, "somewhere in France," to compile the casualty lists.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN LOST DURING RAID ON LONDON

Trapped by Searchlights, It Is
Brought to Earth Burning
Wreck

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 2.—Official.—An airship has been brought down in flames north of London.

The Press Bureau issues the following communique: Hostile airships crossed the East Coast between 9 p.m. and midnight. A few bombs were dropped near the coast, but no damage has been reported.

The raid continues. Some of the airships are in the vicinity of London, where our guns are engaged. It has just been reported that an airship has been brought down in flames north of London.

The night was stormy and very clear. The Zeppelin was caught by our search-lights at midnight and, a moment later, was seen to burst into flames. It fell slowly to earth, lighting up the country for miles. Its downfall was greeted by the cheers of thousands of spectators.

DAUGHTER OF MENELIK ON ABYSSINIAN THRONE

Emperor Is Deposed By Decision
Of Chiefs; No Reason Given
For Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—A meeting of Abyssinian chiefs has deposed the Emperor and appointed Uizerzedita, daughter of Menelik, as Empress. No reason is given for their action.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Oct. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Oct. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 6
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Oct. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 6
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Oct. 14
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Oct. 6
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on October 5 per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru. The French mail of September 3 is due at Hongkong on October 10, and here on October 13. Will leave Saigon today, Oct. 3 per M.M. s.s. Magellan. The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 25, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Wilson Says Success Of Republicans Would Throw U.S. into War

Impossible To Handle Critical
Foreign Affairs Till Elec-
tions Decided

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 1.—President Wilson, speaking at Longbranch, said that the success of the Republicans at the Presidential elections will bring the country face to face with the European contest. Until the elections, it was impossible to handle any critical matter in foreign affairs, because statesmen knew that, until the domestic issue is decided, any international settlement is inconclusive.

President Wilson's determination to refrain from wooing pro-Germans is again indicated by his response to an offensive telegram from Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, declaring the issues of the Presidential election are President Wilson's pro-British policies, his failure to defend the rights of American citizens and his approval of war loans and the ammunition traffic.

President Wilson replied: "I would be deeply mortified to have you, or anybody like you voting for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, please convey this message to them."

The papers of all parties applaud this answer.

FIND BREMEN LIFEBOAT OFF MAINE'S SEASHORE

Mystery of Second Submarine
Merchantman Deepened; No
Wreckage Located

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Portland, Maine, September 30.—A life-belt, marked "Bremen," with the name of the maker at Wilhelmshaven, has been found on the seashore at Cape Elizabeth, a promontory a few miles south-east of here. It is apparently new, has not been in the water long and is stained with oil. No wreckage has been found.

PRO-GERMAN BANKERS LOAN FRANCE MONEY

Kuhn, Loeb Advance £10,000,000; Taken To Show Belief
In Germany's Defeat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, September 29.—The pro-German banking firm, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and Company have arranged to loan Paris £10,000,000 for a term of five years. This is regarded as indicating the belief of German-American that Germany will be defeated.

FAUCOURT L'ABBAYE TAKEN BY BRITISH; CONSIDERABLE GAIN

Capture Whole of Objective
On Front of Three
Thousand Yards

LOSS IS SLIGHT

Most of Schwaben Redoubt
Conquered, Besides Strong
Le Sars Position

FRENCH PROGRESS

Move Up Along Line Generally,
Securing More
German Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 1.—General Haig reported this afternoon: We made progress between Fiers and Le Sars. The enemy were driven out of some ground near Stuff Redoubt.

We increased our gains at Schwaben Redoubt, only a minute portion of which remains untaken. There was some heavy shelling in the neighborhood of Fiers and Le Sars and also at Guedecourt.

Sixteen raids were carried out successfully, last night, between Ypres and Neuve Chapelle. A number of prisoners were taken and much loss inflicted on the enemy.

We have captured a German Army Order, dated September 21st, which emphasised the importance of our artillery, which must in no circumstances be lost. We captured Les Boeufs a few days afterwards.

This afternoon, in the center, we attacked and captured our whole objective on a front of 3,000 yards, between east of Faucourt l'Abbaye and the Albert-Bapaume road, north-east of Destremont Farm. Faucourt l'Abbaye is reported to be in our hands.

Further east, we pushed our posts well beyond our original front. Up to the present, 300 prisoners have been counted. Our casualties were small.

Capture Strong Position

General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday afternoon: We captured a strongly defended farm south-west of Le Sars. The night was quiet on most of the front. The positions we had won were heavily shelled. Our bombing parties were active in the neighborhood of Schwaben Redoubt and Hessian Trench, parts of which the enemy still hold.

Our aeroplanes observed a huge explosion south-east of Bapaume, as if a large ammunition dump had been blown up. The smoke ascended to a height of 9,000 feet.

General Haig reported in the evening: Rain fell heavily today and there was little activity on the center and right wing, except intermittent shelling. We made slight progress east of Les Boeufs, where 500 yards of trenches were occupied.

There was heavy fighting in the Thiepval area, round Stuff Redoubt. We took an important section of Hessian Trench, from which we were forced out, but we made a counter-attack and regained the section. Eight officers and 521 other ranks were taken prisoners in this section during the last day.

Our aeroplanes attacked enemy reinforcements on the move yesterday. The enemy's air-craft actively patrolled behind their own lines, but showed little enterprise in taking the offensive.

Very Severe Fighting

General Haig reported yesterday afternoon: We improved our position at Thiepval, where counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Stuff Redoubt were repulsed. The fighting was very severe here, where a new division of our troops was engaged and showed great endurance and resolution.

The enemy heavily shelled the battle-front south of the Ancre during the night. We consolidated the gains made yesterday at Destremont Farm, south-west of Le Sars. London Territorials successfully raided the

enemy's trenches south of Neuville St. Vaast, taking some prisoners.

General Haig reported in the evening: There has been no change in the general situation south of the Ancre. Heavy shelling continued during the day, especially at Destremont Farm and round Stuff Redoubt and Zollern Redoubt. Our line slightly advanced south of Faucourt l'Abbaye. 167 prisoners were taken in the Thiepval area. Two enemy aeroplanes were felled on the 28th, in addition to the one mentioned in last night's communiqué.

A Belgian communiqué states that there has been a great artillery duel in the region of Dixmude during the past week. Belgian guns of all calibers were violently engaged and were especially effective in destroying German works in the Hetsas sector. There was constant trench-gun and field-gun fighting in the Boesinghe district.

Complete First Stage
This week, General Sir Douglas Haig has completed the first stage in the battle of the Somme. It closes with the capture of Thiepval and Combles. These points represent the two limits of a ridge, the summit of which overlooks the valley of the Upper Ancre and from whence undulating country stretches away to Bapaume, which is itself on a ridge, but a lower one.

The ridge was defended by lines of linked fortified works and was attacked by a system the strategy of which became apparent as the attack proceeded. When the week opened the British and French line lay, roughly, from southward of Thiepval to a direct east-and-west line from a point north of Pozieres through Martinpuich, by Fiers, whence it turned south-westward through a point well to the west of Combles, through a belt of undulating woodlands, southward to Clercy.

Our line was first advanced between Pozieres and Martinpuich to Mouquet Farm and Courcellette. Next to east of Courcellette. The British captured a fortified system of trench redoubts, while the French pushed forward to the edge of Combles, where the line of the Allies joined.

These points having been thus advanced against the strong redoubts with which the enemy had fortified their line, the intervening areas were next stormed. The British carried Morval and Les Boeufs, each a fortress in itself, Morval especially being an intricate work of trenches, quarries and bastions.

Simultaneously, the French pushed forward eastward, carrying their line to the hamlet of Fregicourt and conquered ground to all 148, a network of fortified work. Slightly south-

east, they carried the village of Rancourt, which had been carefully prepared for resistance and was desperately defended.

Despairing Resistance
Further south, an advance of half-a-mile took them across the Bapaume-Peronne road. Thus, communication with Combles was cut. Next day, the British having overcome the despairing resistance of the last fort between Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt, the Allies fought their way into Combles.

At the same moment, the importance of the northward thrust from Courcellette became apparent and Thiepval was carried, together with a high ridge east of that village, which is crowned by the formidable Zollern Redoubt. The line was next advanced in places to make secure this important gain and the high ridge of the Ancre remained in the hands of the British.

With this, a new era of the battle of the Somme opens. The week's operations have shown that the character of the fighting has changed from trench warfare to defence by redoubt and fortification and attack against points by artillery preparation and infantry assault.

The British now know what they believed in July: namely, that in this kind of fighting they are individually stronger in equipment, artillery and air service and, more important still, in morale. The next stage should produce striking progress.

The campaign in German East Africa is near conclusion. The main event is the capture of Tabora, where the Germans, with heavy artillery, were driven from their positions on a front of about thirty miles. The Belgians entered the town from two sides, with the Germans in full retreat.

Ceaseless Cannonade
Reuter's correspondent at the British front says that the defeat of the Germans has been progressing more rapidly during the past week than heretofore. Despite the bad weather on Friday, our heavy artillery maintained a practically ceaseless bombardment, rendering it impossible for the enemy to create fresh shelter and defences and making communication very difficult and precarious.

The Germans now have to move their transport and troops at night and even then suffer severely, as all roads are registered to a nicety. The fierce fighting in the Thiepval area has resulted in our favor. The enemy attacked with vigor on Friday night, but the New Army proved its quality and the Germans were finally beaten back, with heavy losses in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Germans did not attempt to attack the Gueudecourt-Morval-Combles line, beyond an artillery bombardment.

When it became evident that a frontal attack on Gueudecourt would be costly, a "tank" was sent up and enabled the infantry to go right through the village and round up 400 prisoners. After completing a tour of the machine-gun posts which were obstructing our advance and silencing them all, the "tank" approached a strongly held enemy line, north-west of the village, where it was temporarily delayed.

'Tank' Defies Rushes
The Germans, in great force, attempted to rush the "tank." They swarmed around it, climbed on the roof and threw bombs and fired rifles and pistols at every chink in the monster. They thought they had made a prize, but the "tank" did not take this sort of treatment passively and a ceaseless stream of fire gushed out from its sides.

Our infantry arrived and attacked the enemy, who retreated, leaving three hundred men killed and wounded as the result of their dispute with the "tank." A few minutes later, the "tank" waddled off, amid enthusiastic cheers, accompanied by a mob of prisoners. During the fight, a British airman swooped to within 400 feet of the "tank" and discharged two drums of bullets from his machine-gun into the attackers.

The correspondents at British headquarters in France describe Thiepval as an underground Gibraltar and its capture as our greatest triumph. It has been garrisoned since September, 1914, by a Wurtemberg Regiment, who gloried in its impregnability and were resolved to hold out to the last. Thousand of them are now prisoners in our hands. They told how they lay snug in their dug-outs through our worst bombardments, laughing at the idea of our winning Thiepval.

Our attack was made from the south across a maze of trenches, connecting subterranean passages and past the ruined chateau, whose vast cellars, which connected with others, were a most formidable obstacle. The German veterans fought with the utmost desperation through the afternoon and night. Our men ran short of ammunition, but found an abundant supply of German bombs and there was hand-to-hand fighting, bayonet work, duels with clubbed rifles and even with fists.

Terrible Underground Fight
A second and even more terrible battle raged underground, for the British descended the pits and met the Germans with bomb, knife and bayonet. Unfold tragedies and unseen deeds of heroism occurred in these dark labyrinths. The thousand prisoners taken are a fraction

when compared to the number of Germans dead and wounded.

How cunningly the German burrows were hidden was shown by the existence of air exits behind our lines, which the British have never been able to find. Once, two Germans were seen behind our lines and an officer advanced, thinking that they were surrendering. They shot the officer and disappeared in a manner which could not be discovered.

When our attack was made, German troops and machine-guns kept rising from holes in the rear of our front wave. Hence, a double and simultaneous attack was made, for the purpose of enclosing all their bolt-holes and connecting passages.

Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in France states that a special order of the day has been issued, which contains copies of cordial letters exchanged by Generalissimo Joffre and General Sir Douglas Haig. The former conveys congratulations to the British forces on the success achieved in their hard fought battles on the 15th and 16th and the greetings of the French army.

French Progressing
Paris, October 1.—The official communiqué issued on Friday afternoon reported: We progressed between Fregicourt and Morval. There was an intense artillery bombardment north and south of the Somme.

A Pöcker was felled north of Rheims. Another, badly hit, dived nose first for its own lines.

The communiqué in the evening reported: The day has been comparatively quiet. Bad weather is hampering operations.

The Allies are incessantly bombarding the enemy's front in the region of the Somme, preparatory to attacks at an early date.

The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported: We made some progress north of Rancourt. There was an intermittent artillery action north and south of the Somme. Bad weather continues.

The communiqué in the evening reported: There was no infantry action on the Somme front, but a lively artillery duel on the sector Rancourt-Bouchavesnes. Elsewhere, nothing happened.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: There has been considerable artillery activity in the region of the Somme. We made progress south-east of Morval and along the Somme, south-east of Clercy.

Minor Successes
The communiqué this evening reported: There have been minor successful operations on the Somme front, which resulted in the capture of trenches at Rancourt and Morval.

Attacks by the enemy, in the Champagne, in the region of Butte des Mesnil, were effectively prevented by our barrage fire.

The weather on the Somme front shows a slight improvement, but the ground has not yet hardened after the recent rains and there has been no intensive infantry action. What fighting has taken place has resulted in fresh advantages for the Allies, who are dominating the enemy everywhere along the whole of their new line, where the positions they have won recently have been strongly consolidated and improved here and there by minor operations.

The inefficiency of the German counter-attacks proves the depletion of their reserves. There is a heavy artillery duel in progress at various parts of the Somme front and excellent work is being done by the French and British guns as a prelude to fresh infantry attacks.

A semi-official communiqué states that the battle of the Somme will be renewed as soon as the Allies' artillery has been moved to new positions. Preparations are actively proceeding.

German Ships Get Out of Rotterdam

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rotterdam, October 1.—The Rotterdamse Courant states that thirty-three German and Austrian vessels have escaped from Rotterdam since March.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, September 30.—M. Prottopoff, Vice-President of the Duma, has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in place of M. Khvostoff, who has retired.

BRITISH REVENUES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 30.—The revenue receipts for the half-year total £163,922,599, as compared with

£102,866,764 for the same period last year, while expenditure is £94,801,729, as compared with £87,497,420. The revenue for the last quarter was £31,250,000, an increase of £39,500,000. The excess profits duty appears for the first time. It yielded £31,333,000.

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Full Text of Chancellor's Defence to the Challenge Against Him in Reichstag

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberrassdienst reports: Berlin, September 28.—The Reichstag was opened this afternoon. The aspect was that of great days, the galleries being crowded. All foreign diplomatists staying in Berlin were present, with practically no exception.

The President, Dr. Kaempf, in his introductory speech, stated that the military, economic and political war had now reached its highest climax; on all fronts at present there was a violent struggle for a decision, Germany's position being satisfactory in every respect.

The President mentioned the arrival of the two merchantman submarines Deutschland and Bremen in the United States and read the telegrams exchanged with the Kaiser, on the occasion of the beginning of the second year of war. He also read the messages exchanged with the President of the Hungarian Parliament on the occasion of the fall of Turtukal.

The President's speech was greatly applauded. After the despatch of short business affairs, the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, rose amidst general silence and began his speech, to which all listened with unflinching attention.

The Chancellor opened by outlining the diplomatic history of the Italian and Rumanian declarations of war. He recalled that the German Ambassador left Rome after Italy had declared war on Austria-Hungary and that Germany, on this occasion, announced that the Italians on the Italian frontier would find German troops fighting at the side of their Austro-Hungarian comrades.

Italy's Position

"Thus a state of war practically existed, but the formal declaration of war followed later on. Italy apparently was afraid of the fateful consequences a war with us would bring for her with regard to her economic relations with Germany after the war. On the other hand, Rome would have preferred to lay the blame for having declared war at our doors, but for us there was no reason to play Italy's game.

"Our tactics were justified by the uninterrupted efforts of the Entente Powers, inducing Italy to declare war. For more than a year, Italy resisted these efforts.

"Finally, the measures which Britain uses with equal recklessness against neutrals as well as against her own Allies proved too strong for Italy. Italy's warfare depends upon British coal and British money and she finally had to give in.

"This decision was certainly caused by the British coercion, though the Italian hopes in the Balkans were also of some influence. Italy, as known, wants Balkan territories which are within the natural sphere of the Greek interests. In order not to be finally abandoned, Italy thought it necessary to take part in General Sarraill's expedition and this action again caused encounters between Italian and German troops, this time in Macedonia."

Negotiations with Rumania

The Imperial Chancellor then referred to the Rumanian intrigues and Rumania's declaration of war. "Our relations with Rumania before the war were based on a treaty-alliance, first concluded between Austria-Hungary and Rumania and then extended by the accession of Germany and Italy. The concluding Powers were engaged by this treaty to assist each other in case of an unprovoked attack from a third party.

"In 1914, when the war broke out, King Carol, with all energy, stood to the idea that Rumania owed to the Central Powers a period of thirty years of political security and of wonderful economic development and

that Rumania, therefore, should hold to the Central Powers, not only in accordance with the wording of the treaty, but also for the country's honor. The deceased King considered it a sophistry when the objection was made that Rumania was neither informed nor consulted by Austria-Hungary about the intended measures against Serbia.

"But, in the deciding Crown Council, the aged King was unable to carry out his ideas against the Government, as the Prime Minister, in contradiction to the treaties, was sympathizing with the Entente Powers. Shortly after, the King died, in consequence of the emotions caused by the consciousness that Rumania was becoming a traitor to her Allies.

"The Rumanian policy was now directed by Bratianu, who attempted to gain advantages and wealth without making any great sacrifices and at the expense of the party which would suffer defeat in the world war. The main point for him was to find out in time which party was going to win the final victory, so that he would not come in too late.

Russian-Rumanian Treaty

"Still, during the first year of the war, probably after the fall of Lemberg, Bratianu, leaving his sovereign in ignorance, concluded a treaty of neutrality with Russia. After the fall of Przemyśl, he thought the time had come to reach an understanding about the pay for his Judas-like treason.

"But the negotiations failed. Russia wanted to increase her own vast territory by adding the Bukovina to it, while Rumania not only wanted the Bukovina for herself, but also the whole Hungarian territory up to the river Theiss."

"The Chancellor continued that, in spite of this failure, Rumania's neutrality more and more favored the Entente Powers. Rumania tried to co-operate with the situation as created by the British blockade and, accordingly, withheld the grain bought by Germany until energetic pressure induced her to allow the grain to be transported to Germany. Premier Bratianu again began to hesitate when the Central Powers broke through the Russian lines at Gorlice and felt uneasy as to whether he had backed the right horse. The negotiations with the Entente Powers then almost ceased.

"This Spring, the Russian offensive made Bratianu believe that the breakdown of the Central Powers was in view and he decided not to miss his share when the dead body was to be stripped. The Entente Powers had now also an opportunity to further the negotiations more freely than before. As Serbia was conquered by the Central Powers, the protectors of small nations were not any more obliged to show any consideration for Serbia's former wishes with regard to desirable annexations.

"They were now free to be more liberal towards Rumania. In the middle of August, Bratianu came to terms with our enemies, but, however, reserved to himself the decision as to the time actual hostilities should commence and tried to make this point dependent on military conditions. Rumania, until that moment, had repeatedly given the most binding assurances that she would remain neutral under all circumstances. Bratianu's Assurance

"Finally, on August 5, the Rumanian Minister in Berlin, by instruction of his King, made the formal declaration to me that the King wanted to maintain Rumania's neutrality and

that the Government was in a position to act accordingly. Premier Bratianu declared to the German Minister at Bukharest, Baron von dem Busche-Haddenhausen, that he completely endorsed the declaration of his King.

"We, however, did not allow ourselves to be deceived. We were uninterruptedly informed about Bratianu's negotiations and, during the month of August, continually directed the King's attention to the secret intrigues of his Prime Minister. Bratianu was continually intriguing against numerous political powers in Rumania which were working against the war. We repeatedly declared to the King that Bratianu was either already bound or going to bind himself to the Entente Powers.

"Three days before the declaration of war, Bratianu was still fighting against the anti-war party in Rumania. The King said to our Minister that he knew that the overwhelming majority of the Rumanian nation did not desire war. To an esteemed friend, the King declared on the same day, in the most categorical way, that he would not sign the order of mobilization.

"On August 26, the day before Rumania declared war, the King said to the German Minister that he, the King, did not want the war. For curiosity's sake only, I mention that Bratianu, at the same time, assured the Austro-Hungarian representative that he was decided to maintain neutrality and that the result of the decisions of the War Council, which had been convened for the following day, would prove the truth of his words.

Army Lacked Preparedness

"Still, on August 23, the Entente Powers were undecided as to the moment when Rumania should declare war. We knew this from a most reliable source. The Rumanian army still lacked preparedness and particularly was short of ammunition, as proved later on by the fall of Turtukal and Silistria. Then the events were precipitated.

"From information which we considered reliable, Russia suddenly presented an ultimatum to the effect that the Russian troops would cross the unprotected Rumanian frontier in case Rumania did not declare war by August 28. Whether this ultimatum was a comedy pre-arranged with Bratianu, in order to decisively influence the hesitating King, I leave undecided, but the die was cast.

"The French Premier, Briand, in his latest discourse, praised the beauty and loveliness of Rumania's actions. Political conditions, under which orders of Kings and Ministers amount to nothing, show the questionable value of those ideals of liberty, justice and civilization, for which the Entente Powers pretend to fight. Since the beginning of the world war, Rumania has followed the policy of pirates, depending upon the general situation of the war.

"The military capitulation of Rumania will prove to be as great a mistake as her political capitulation to her friends has been shown already. The Entente Powers most earnestly hoped that Rumania's participation in the war would cause Bulgaria's and Turkey's defection from their allies, but Turkey and Bulgaria are not the same as Rumania and Italy. Firmly and inviolably stands Bulgaria's and Turkey's faithfulness as allies and by glorious victories they have conquered the Dobruja."

Situation in the West

The Imperial Chancellor then reviewed the military situation. "Since

the beginning of July, almost without interruption, the British and French attacks on the Somme have been raging. The combined offensive of the Entente Powers began. They wanted to break through the front held by the hated Germans; they wanted to free France and Belgium and carry the war across the Rhine into Germany.

"And what has happened? The French and British have gained advantages and our first line has been pushed back some kilometers. We deplore the heavy losses in men and material, but these losses were unavoidable in face of an offensive planned on such a broad scale. However, what the enemy hoped for and what they attempted, has not been reached by them.

"Our front is not broken, nor has it been rolled up; firm and unshaken it stands. Heavy and violent is the fighting on the Somme and the end is not yet in view. Further sacrifices will be necessary, this or that trench, this or that village may be lost, but the enemy will not push through our line. This is affirmed by our commanders and by the incomparable bravery of the troops from all parts of Germany.

"On the eastern front, the great Russian attempt to break through was stopped by our troops under the command of Archduke Karl and General von Linsingen. Then followed the attacks west of Lutsk, on the Narayovka and in the Carpathians, but they also broke down. Also on this front, fighting will continue. Also there, it is absolutely certain that our line will be maintained by the heroism of our armies. Effort to Isolate Germany

"In the Balkans, the Entente planned to split up our alliance and to interrupt the communications between Germany and the Near East, to crush Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary one after the other and then to throw all their forces against isolated Germany."

The Chancellor asked what had been reached by General Sarraill's army and Rumania's treason. "The answer is: The situation of our faithful and brave allies is unshaken. Austria-Hungary stands together with us on the eastern front, from the Narayovka Lake down to Transylvania. The Turks are fighting in Galicia. German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops defeated the Rumanians in the Dobruja. German and Turkish troops are fighting in Macedonia.

"The Entente's plan to force a decision in the Dobruja and in Macedonia, was frustrated already when their operations began. The Salonika army is unable to do more than make feeble advances. Germans, Bulgarians and Turks marched in the Dobruja while the enemies had hoped that the Russians and Rumanians would march southwards.

"Reviewing the whole military situation, the enemy gained isolated successes only on the Somme front, which, however, do not change the general situation. Elsewhere, our lines have been successfully defended against all hostile attacks and thus the enemies' plans have been thwarted. In the Balkans, the enemy's plans have also failed.

"Thus the gigantic war goes on. The aims proclaimed by our enemies with increasing clearness, leaving no room for misunderstandings, are the lust of conquest and of annihilation. I have spoken about them repeatedly in this place: Constantinople for Russia, Alsace-Lorraine for France, the Trentino and Trieste for Italy, Transylvania for Rumania."

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

U.S. 'Non-Neutrality' Denounced in Germany

Death of Aviator Rothwell is Basis for Strong Protest In Lokal Anzeiger

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 1.—The deaths of American air-men killed in the service of the Allies in France has hitherto not been commented upon in Germany. Now the death in an air-fight in the region of the Somme of an American flyer, Rothwell, has evoked a concerted and obviously inspired outburst, many papers denouncing American non-neutrality. The Lokal Anzeiger gives prominence to an article which expresses surprise at the conciliatory attitude of Germany to America, which has been flagrantly abused. It accuses the United States, in allowing Americans to fight for the Allies, of breaking the agreement under which Germany desisted from sacrificing American lives.

These comments are significant, in view of the agitation in Germany in favor of a resumption of ruthless submarine warfare.

Sykora's Concerts

Music lovers are looking forward to the coming of Bogumil Sykora, the Russian 'cellist who will be heard in two concerts at the Lyceum this week. The concerts will be held on Wednesday and Friday. The 'cellist, who has been styled by European critics as the "Kubellik of the 'Cello," will be assisted by Mrs. Powell at the piano.

Sykora studied at the Kiev Musical Academy under Professor F. Mulert, receiving high honors, after which he brilliantly completed his training under the well-known Professor J. Klengel at the Royal Academy, Leipzig. Professor Klengel was highly pleased with the wonderful talent that Sykora possesses and feels confident that he will aspire to be the most accomplished 'cellist of modern times. His wonderful technique pleasantly astonishes all who hear him. Recently, Mr. Sykora gave a whole series of concerts, consecutively in London, Paris, Petrograd, Moscow and other important cities of Europe, and was invited to appear in several cities of the United States.

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GERMAN DEPUTY WAR MINISTER DISMISSED

Gen. von Wandel Has to Go; Baron von Kuhlmann New Minister to Turkey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 30.—The German Deputy Minister of War, General von Wandel, has been dismissed. It is reported that the notorious Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister at the Hague, who was Counsellor of the German Embassy in London at the outbreak of the war, has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople.

MUTINY IN SZECHUEN

Unpaid Soldiers Revolt, Looting Rich Merchants

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Chongtu, October 1.—The soldiers at Sinsinghsien, tired of waiting for their pay, revolted, smashed up the telegraph office, looted the rich merchants, cast off their uniforms and left in a north-westerly direction. It is reported that the Governor is collecting money to send to Tibet to pay the troops and is also sending more soldiers to Tatsienlu.

Garde Republicaine Band Visits London

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 1.—The famous band of the Garde Republicaine arrived in London, on Thursday evening and was warmly welcomed. It visited Windsor, on Friday and played before Their Majesties, meeting with an enthusiastic reception.

The band received a warm welcome in the City, yesterday, when it had luncheon with the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House. Enormous crowds attended the performance of the band at the Horse Guards, today.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 29.—The British steamers Roddam (3,218 tons), Thuro (1,244 tons) and Newby (1,168 tons) and the steamer Secondos (? Secondos), nationality not stated, have been sunk.

The British steamer Maywood (1,188 tons) has also been sunk. The crew have been saved.

Madrid, September 30.—The British steamer Rallus (1,752 tons) and the Norwegian steamer Vendeggen have been sunk.

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MEDAL, AWARDED YEARS AGO, REACHES SOLDIER

Was For 'Gallantry In Action' In Zulu Rebellion Of 1906

W. F. KLINE, AMERICAN, HERO

King Edward VII Badge Waits Ten Years for Former Volunteer to Claim It

For ten years a King Edward VII medal for gallantry in service during the Natal Rebellion of 1906 lay in the government office in Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, awaiting the coming of one W. Franklin Kline during one of his periodical journeys around the world. Mr. Kline, an American, who happened to be in Johannesburg at the time of the uprising, joined the Transvaal Volunteer Mounted Rifles and served with distinction under Col. Sir Duncan McKenzie in crushing the rebellion without Imperial aid.

But a roving American moves faster than the ponderous machinery of the British War Office and Mr. Kline was thousands of miles away from the scene of the rebellion when a King Edward medal finally reached Johannesburg with his name and service engraved upon it. In March of this year Mr. Kline dropped off an O. S. K. boat at Johannesburg, met some of his old comrades of the Mounted Rifles and was informed that a medal for him was still knocking about the Transvaal.

Mr. Kline reached Shanghai yesterday en route to Australia and London. He is the publicity agent for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha of Osaka, Japan. He returned to the East from London in June of this year and enjoyed some thrilling experiences in the North Sea and in the English Channel. He is extremely proud of his medal for service in the South of Africa, and, as he tells the story, those who are familiar with the racial prejudice existing south of the Mason and Dixon line in the States may see a reason:

"I was the assayer with one of the big mining companies in Johannesburg when we received the word that the blacks of Zululand were on the war path, burning villages and outraging and murdering whites. I was born and raised in Tennessee in America and I knew what fends the black men might become when aroused. I was a member of the Volunteer Rifles but the chance for real service was in the Transvaal Mounted Rifles. Within twelve hours after the word reached Johannesburg we were en route to the interior under the command of Sir Duncan McKenzie, a seasoned fighter in many African campaigns.

"Col. McKenzie's plan for crushing the rebellion was to starve and whip the blacks into submission, so for weeks we swept through their country toward the rallying point, which was about the grave of Cetewayo, the Zulu chief who led the uprising of 1879. We burned their villages, destroyed their crops and sent their cattle back to the border.

"The blacks surrounded our columns many times and finally succeeded in permanently cutting our line of communication. We were then forced to live off the country that we had tried so hard to make difficult for the blacks. Many old campaigners in our party said they had never expected to see such a hard campaign.

"The rebels were encamped in the dense bush country in the vicinity of Cetewayo's grave. Our entire force was camped on a hill near the grove containing the old Zulu's grave. Our wagons and machine guns provided our only barricade and, believe me when I say it was rather an uncomfortable time. We did not dare to station sentinels more than ten feet from our camp for the blacks could easily slip onto the guard and spear him before he was aware of their presence. Foraging for food for men and horses was a dangerous task as we were outnumbered and it was a serious matter to divide our forces.

"The decisive battle came on June 19 when the opposing forces met in

a canon. We killed 3,000 rebels, practically exterminating the main command. The suffering on all sides was terrible as we had only one surgeon with our contingent. He was assisted by five Red Cross men but they could do little for the hundreds of wounded, most of whom were blacks.

"Following the battle we sent out prisoner carriers to the outside chiefs telling them of the battle and that we had killed Bambata, the leader. They refused to believe this until we cut off the chief's head and sent it to them. They all then surrendered to Col. McKenzie."

Mr. Kline arrived off Folkestone, England, on the morning of March 24 after leaving Johannesburg, and witnessed the sinking of the s.s. Sussex by a torpedo from a German submarine.

He is accompanied by Mrs. Kline. After spending two weeks in Shanghai they will go to Australia and back to London by way of the Suez.

GRUESOME EVIDENCE IS SHOWN IN MIXED COURT

Bloodstained Wrappings And Choppers Exhibited In Murder Trial

Everybody in the Mixed Court, yesterday, was glad when the session was adjourned, for it was a day of gruesome exhibits. Some of these, too ghastly to be written up in detail, went to prove that the mutilated bodies found at Chinkiang actually were those of Iihara and Kamoi.

Then Detective Inspector Reeves set about connecting the prisoners with the crime and amongst other things he produced two formidable choppers found in Woo's room, where it is alleged the murdered men were visitors, another one, stained with blood, which was in one of the boxes with a body and a big piece of bedding from which the municipal cleaning station had not entirely removed the bloodstains.

The officer told the court that this piece of material and some cotton bedding were wrapped round the corpses. Whilst investigating the mystery from this end, he noticed that, though there was a bed in Woo's room, there was no bedding. Subsequently, he was able to find the house of Woo's wife and she told him that some boxes and bedding had been brought there from Woo's room. Asked to produce the bedding, she could only show a piece less than four feet square, whereas Woo's bed was at least twice that size.

Searching boxes in the house, witness secured another piece of bed wrapping, which was undoubtedly the other half of the piece in which the bodies were wrapped. This was proved by the fact that the cover had been patched with a curious hem and torn through the patch, the peculiarity tallying in each half.

Witness further gave it as his opinion that Kamoi was shot, saying that there were two small holes in his back, like bullet wounds. Woo had a magazine pistol on him when arrested.

Reach Settlement In Wigan Cotton Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 1.—The strike of 3,000 cotton operatives at Wigan, which has lasted for five weeks, has been settled, the masters granting a five per cent advance. The factories will re-open on Monday.

'BLUFF,' LONDON OPINION OF HOLLWEG'S DEFENCE

Trying to Conceal 'Uneasiness And Fear'; Cannot Really Hurt Great Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—The papers unanimously consider Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag a bluff made with the object of concealing his uneasiness and fear while attempting to re-establish his shaken authority with the German people. It is pointed out that what really undermines the position of the Imperial German Chancellor is the impossibility of effecting anything serious against Great Britain.

The Magdeburger Zeitung, in connection with the attacks on von Bethmann-Hollweg, recalls a recent meeting in Munich, at which the speeches breathed hatred of the Chancellor and the audience shouted: "Bethmann should be shot like a dog!"

German public opinion is greatly disappointed at the speech of von Bethmann-Hollweg, of which little remains when one subtracts the inevitable invective against Britain and Rumania. Even the announcement as to the means of "frightfulness" to be employed in the warfare by a desperate Germany is considered ambiguous and unsatisfactory by all parties.

In counter-blast comes the timely interview accorded to an American journalist by Mr. Lloyd George, which emphasises the firm determination of Great Britain and all her allies to pursue the war to a definite and decisive conclusion. Britain has invested too many thousands of her best lives now to let that investment be wasted by allowing the fruits of approaching victory to be thrown away in an inconclusive peace engineered by neutrals, lured by German wiles into pity for German extremity.

Germany made no such pathetic moan over the wasted human lives when those lives were those of the Allies and Germany was for the time successful. Nor did the Allies then whine for pity and cast round for the intervention of neutrals. Now that the tide has turned, Germany's new humanitarianism is easily understood, but the Allies are less than ever today inclined to listen to the specious tale which Germany may perhaps put forth through neutral mouths.

"Hand Off" Says Britain The interview is, in fact, a most definite warning of "hands off" to all neutral Powers by whose aid Germany may be seeking to secure a favorable peace. The Allies are unanimous in the pursuit of such a complete end to the war as to make a recurrence of such a horror impossible for ever and this is no moment for neutral appeals.

Throughout the world, this announcement is everywhere favorably received, as most timely. In America, it has had the effect of strengthening the President's hand against pro-German maneuvers in the election campaign, while Rome considers it a hint to the Pope that offers of mediation will be taken to indicate pro-Germanism. The German Chancellor's early

speeches brutally proclaimed Germany's aims at universal conquest, but now we hear a milder tone. This merely means the Germans sense defeat and that the Allies are fully determined to knock on the head for ever all possibility of a revival of such noxious, nonsensical notions as swelled Germany's head when, in 1914, she deliberately forced on the world a warfare of the utmost horror, in the sole pursuit of her own unholy aims.

There is no more talk now of German annexations. That foolish dream is dead in the fore-knowledge of the approaching end, even in Germany.

Amsterdam, September 29.—In the Reichstag, Herr Ledebour, the leader of the Socialist minority, demanded that an opportunity shall be afforded for the House to discuss the Imperial German Chancellor's speech, prior to the adjournment. A motion to this effect was immediately rejected.

The Vorwaerts says that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech pleased nobody. The general feeling is one of dissatisfaction and disappointment. There was no demonstration in the galleries of the House similar to those which occurred after the Imperial Chancellor's previous speeches.

In view of the need of unity, the Imperial German Chancellor declined to dilate on the agitations in Germany. He admitted that many German families are suffering great hardships, spoke of the heroism of the German troops in withstanding the superior numbers of the enemy and appealed for subscriptions to the war loan.

The Dutch newspaper Nieuwe Courant states that the German Chancellor's abuse of Britain proves afresh the necessity for vigilance to prevent the violation of Dutch neutrality.

300,000 Fresh British Troops in Somme Fight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 30.—The German newspaper Vossische Zeitung states that a new British army of 300,000 men has been thrown into the battle between the Somme and the Ancre.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 1.—The official communiqué issued today reported: In the Travençolo Valley, our Alpine troops expelled the enemy from their entrenchments on the slopes of Mount Lagazuoli and Mount Pizzodanza. The enemy left a large amount of material and some prisoners.

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Shipping Bulletin

The China Merchants' s.s. Hainning arrived in harbor yesterday morning from Tientsin, and is the first China coaster to be installed with wireless. How this came about is as follows:—Brother Jules, of the St. Francis Xavier's College, Shanghai, booked passage from Tientsin to Shanghai. Brother Jules has a practical knowledge of electricity, and has made up his own wireless set. On the voyage he thought it wouldn't be a bad idea to install his wireless so that the latest news of the day could be learnt, and with the Captain's permission, the wireless was installed and messages were sent and received. Brother Jules and the Captain both operated the wireless which was installed in the chart house, and then things began to have a livelier aspect on the Hainning. At 2 p.m. every day by

the aid of wireless, weather reports were given out by Siccawei Observatory, and at 5 p.m. the whole ship was treated to the latest news concerning the war. Messages were flashed across to the U.S.S. Brooklyn, and to the H.-I. s.s. Japan and satisfactory answers received.

The ship's officers and passengers were so pleased at the idea of having wireless that Brother Jules presented his set to the vessel.

The s.s. Tenryu Maru, 4,000 tons d. w., has been chartered to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha till the end of the current year at Yen 9.50 per ton deadweight carrying capacity for service east of Suez, to be delivered this month. The above charterage is considered as remarkably easy in the present circumstances, even when allowance is made for the comparative safety. Signs increase that the charterage will not soon take an upward course.

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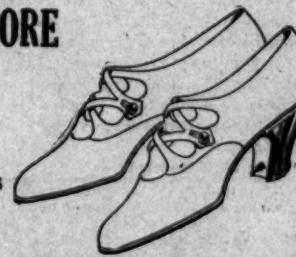
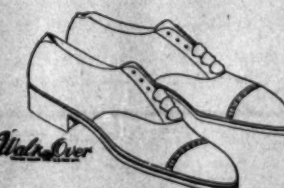
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Lawn Tennis

Public School Old Boys

The Public School Old Boys held an "At Home" on Sunday afternoon at their own ground on the Race Course. About fifty guests were present, and four tennis courts were available for the "knock-out" tournament. At 4.30 p.m. many lady friends assisted in serving tea, after which the competition was continued. Fifteen couples entered and the games were thoroughly enjoyed.

The winners of this tournament turned out to be Miss A. Jensen and Mr. G. Madar, who met Mrs. Berthel and Mr. A. Hansen in the finals and won by 6-4.

Then all the prizes won by members throughout the season were presented. The Singles Championship went to Mr. B. H. Smith; runner-up Mr. F. Madar. The Doubles Championship was won by Messrs. R. Remedios and V. Remedios, the runners up being Messrs. A. Hansen and G. Barradas. The Mixed Doubles American tournament went to Mr. and Miss Levin, the runners up being Mr. Lynborg and Miss Taylor, and the winners of the knock-out competition were Mr. G. Madar and Miss A. Jensen.

Mr. F. Madar, the club's hard-working and popular secretary, in a few well chosen words thanked the visitors for their attendance, and hoped to see them all again at the next annual "at home."

The following is the result of this tournament held on the Club's ground during the month of September. Great credit is due to the Committee in deciding to hold this competition which proved a success in every way.

Singles' Hand Total

1 Miss and Mr. A. Levin	138	65+23	226
2 Miss Taylor and Mr. E. Lynborg	122	80+22	224
3 Miss and Mr. Rowland	126	65+21	224
4 Miss Ollerjensen and Mr. E. Cooke	132	65+17	214
5 Miss Mooney and Mr. A. Hansen	143	45+8	196
6 Mrs. Berthel and Mr. Stellingwerff	175	10+5	190
7 Miss and Mr. A. Ferris	137	45+2	184
8 Miss and Mr. C. Ollerjensen	165	10+5	170
9 Miss Solberg and Mr. G. Madar	144	30+6	168
10 Miss Radomski and Mr. F. Madar	142	30+8	164
11 Miss Ferris and Mr. W. Mooney	142	30+8	164
12 Miss Turner and Mr. B. Smith	137	30+13	164
13 Miss and Mr. A. White	169	scr.-21	143

Each competitor had to win a certain number of strokes, failing which, the difference was subtracted from his total; if he got over, the difference was added to his total. This comes under the second column of the handicap, the first column is the actual handicap.

Welsh Invitation Tournament

The final of the above tournament was played off Sunday at the Welsh courts. The doubles honors resulted in a victory for Messrs. R. Canavaro and E. Letino, their opponents in the final round being Messrs. G. Norris and R. Roberts. The former pair were hot favorites although they carried a handicap of one 15. They captured three straight sets with a score of 6-2, 6-1 and 6-3. Two silver cups were presented by Mr. Y. T. Wu to the winners and two silver medals for the runners-up were presented by Mr. T. Chow.

Police Team Beaten

A very interesting tennis match was played on Sunday at the Japanese gardens, Dixwell Road, between the following members of the Shanghai Municipal Police and the employees of the No. 1 and No. 2 Shanghai Cotton Mills. The match on sets, resulted in a win for the Shanghai Cotton Mills by 6 sets to 3. Messrs. Quayle and Doyle v. Hayashi and Kojima, put up a game that was the feature of the day's play.

Following is the result:

S. M. Police	Cotton Mills
F. Leary	Idellma
J. Mason	Idellma
C. Doyle	Idellma
A. Elie	Kojima
C. J. Bull	Ojima
R. Spenswell	Uyeda
F. C. Bridger	Kageyama
J. Prosser	Kimura
G. Johnston	Idellma
R. Ockwell	Nogata
J. Lawson	Ojima
J. Hunter	Nishi
J. Quayle	Hayashi
C. Doyle	Kojima
T. Dunne	Tomoda
H. J. Jefferson	Ono
Sets 3	Sets 6
Games won 39	Games won 44

Revolver Club

The September revolver competition was closed October 1st. On account of so many members being away from Shanghai the entries were few. During October the All-comers' Revolver Championship competition will be held and it is hoped that all the members will enter. Mr. R. D. Stewart has kindly given a special prize for the highest score made by a lady entrant. Records may be fired off any day during the month. Last month's scores:

Expert's Class	Score	Time
St. G. R. Clark	172	4.10
Mrs. R. D. Stewart	156	4.30
Miss L. Negus	156	4.10
* Silver bar		
Marksmen's Class	Score	Time
J. H. Farquharson	171	4.30
L. Kadoorie	163	4.30
H. Cheetham	162	5.00
C. H. Rutherford	156	4.55
W. B. Sutherland	147	4.00
A. V. White	131	4.10
A. H. P. Koe	130	4.50
H. P. S.	200	
* Expert's medal		

American Company, S.V.C., Rifle Meet

The American Company Annual Rifle Meet was held under excellent weather conditions on Saturday and Sunday. Shooting commenced at 6 a.m. Saturday and the S.V.C. Qualification Course, Collective Fire Practices, and a special squad event were finished by Sunday noon. Tiffin was served at the Range, and among the guests of honor were Consul-General Sammons, Consul-General Fuller, Capt. Sypher, Major Trueman and Mr. C. E. Gauss. In the afternoon the American Company Cup was competed for by sixteen organizations representing the defense forces of Shanghai. Tea was served at the conclusion of this competition and prizes for the meet were presented by Consul-General Sammons.

Mr. Collaco served as an efficient Range Officer. Scores were good, considering the facts that some of the practices were new, no slights were allowed, and that there are a number of recruits in the company.

The American Co. successfully defended their right to the American Company Cup, and have won it for three successive years. The conditions were Bisle, 200, 500, 600 yard ranges, one sighting shot and seven scoring shots. The American Co. Team consisted of Capt. Ransom, Sgt. Hykes, and Pte. Sauer. The members each scored 92 out of a possible 105, with team score of 276. Scores were as follows:—

American Co.	276	Portuguese Co.	237
S. R. A.	267	"B" Co. British	233
Reserve Co.	259	Customs Co.	229
"A" Co. British	259	Engineer Co.	223
Shanghai Scottish	257	Japanese Co.	226
S. M. Police	255	Maxim Co.	202
Chinese Co.	254	Artillery	188
Staff, S.V.C.	252	Italian Co. (2 men)	138

The High-gun Cup was won by Mr. Lancaster of the S.R.A. with the score of 95.

The prizes for the annual meet were distributed as follows:—Sgt. Hykes won the Grand Aggregate Prize, which carries with it the Sharpshooter's Badge and the possession of the Sharpshooter's Cup for one year. His score was 147 out of a possible 175. Second and Third Aggregate Prizes were won by Corp. Anderson and Pte. Sauer respectively.

The Event Prizes, based on Net scores plus allowance, went to these men: Event I, First, Second and Third Prizes, to Corp. Anderson, Pte. Adamson, and Pte. Vaughan respectively; Event II, First, Second and Third Prizes to Sgt. Hykes, Pte. Blackwood, and Sgt. Vanderbeek respectively; Event III, First, Second and Third Prizes to Corp. Armstrong, Sgt. Rodger, and Corp. Davis respectively. The Marksmanship Cup awarded monthly, was won by Corp. Armstrong. Spoon winners in this event were L-Corp. Dick, Pte. Adamson, Act-Corp. Stewart, Sgt. Hykes.

The Collective Squad Firing was won by the Officers and Sergeants over Corp. Armstrong's squad by a narrow margin. An average of 70% of possible was made in this at rapid fire. The Special Squad Event was won by the squad represented by Sgt. Sauer and Tenny. The Recruiting Cup, held by man obtaining the greatest number of recruits during the year was awarded to Pte. Hudson with 9 recruits. The thanks of the Company are extended to the Americans in the city through who a co-operation in the way of subscriptions, the success of the meet was guaranteed.

Net Scores of Members

	Event I	Event II	Event III	Net
Sgt. Hykes	25	11	17	153
Corp. Anderson	25	15	12	152
Pte. Sauer	25	15	12	152
Pte. Adamson	25	10	14	125
Sgt. Vanderbeek	20	15	11	123
Lieut. Sanford	20	11	16	123
Pte. Hall	20	10	11	121
Corp. Davis	25	15	6	121
L-Corp. Howe	25	12	11	123
L-Corp. Dick	25	7	12	123
Pte. Rasmussen	20	9	12	111
Pte. Blackwood	20	8	9	115
Corp. Armstrong	20	6	15	114
Sgt. Rodger	20	8	11	112
Pte. Vaughan	20	14	15	111
Pte. Stewart	20	12	11	112
Pte. Swartz	20	12	12	112
Pte. Tenney	20	9	15	104
Pte. Lettlin	20	11	3	97
Pte. Wilner	15	10	9	96
L-Corp. Ashley	20	8	2	93
Sgt. Roberts	20	10	11	92
Corp. Perkins	25	5	2	91
Neft	20	8	2	90
Pte. Stevenson	20	8	6	89
Lieut. Swan	15	15	4	88
Pte. Baxter	20	9	7	87
Pte. Mitchell, J. A.	20	5	9	87
Pte. Katz	25	12	5	85
Pte. Wooten	15	5	2	85
Pte. McCloy	20	0	11	85
Pte. Stocker	20	9	6	85
Pte. Woodberry	15	10	5	83
Pte. Hudson	15	6	8	82
L-Corp. Peterson	15	12	6	81
Pte. Ollerjensen	20	4	1	77
Pte. Fraser	15	9	5	76
Sgt. Olsen	20	9	3	74
Pte. Boynton	20	0	5	73
Pte. St. Clair	10	6	4	68
Pte. Loehr	20	5	10	64
Pte. Ericson	15	5	1	63
Pte. Dunn	20	2	0	62
Pte. Blyth	10	8	6	62
Pte. Alexander	0	9	5	60
Pte. Starrett	20	1	4	59
Pte. Vilodauki	15	3	0	53
Pte. Hutchinson, C.	15	0	2	49
Pte. King	10	0	1	47

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Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Monthly Circular for October

National Rifle Association Medal, 1916. This competition will take place on Saturday, 7th inst. from 2 to 6 p.m. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards, Bisle targets and conditions, 1 sig. and seven scoring shots at each distance. Open to members of S.V.C., S.M.P., S. F. Brigade and S.R.A. Only .303 British rifles are allowed. Entrance fee twenty cents (20 cts.) Post entries.

Monthly Competitions.—These will take place on Tuesday, 31st inst. The First will be held in the morning, from 6 to 8.30 at 300 yards and the Second in the afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m. at 500 yards. Bisle Targets and scoring, 1 sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance.

New Members.—Messrs. G. H. Bowdley, T. Clancy, R. J. Ford and G. C. Purton.

Absent Members.—Messrs. W. Hewson and E. J. Muller are placed on the list of absent members.

Classification (New Members).—To "A" class: Messrs. G. H. Bowdley, T. Clancy, R. J. Ford, W. Wollenman and C. Leske. To "D" class: Messrs. N. L. Mottu and N. A. Viloudaki.

"Arethusa" Cup Competition.—This resulted in a win for Mr. C. L. Hall, of American Co., S.V.C., with a fine score of 98 points.

Shanghai .303 Rifle Championship.—Mr. J. R. Main, winner of Gold Medal, Mr. W. E. Sauer, Silver Medal, Mr. A. M. Collaco, Bronze Medal, Mr. C. H. Rutherford, 4th prize and Mr. W. G. Smith, 5th prize. The special prizes were won by Messrs. J. R. Main and W. G. Smith.

Baseball

The Honolulu baseball team defeated a Japanese nine in a game played Sunday afternoon at the Hongkong Recreation Grounds. The score was 8 to 0. The feature of the game was a home run by Valentine of the Honolulu team. The lineup was as follows:

Honolulu: Ling, s.s. Smith, c. Valentine, 2b. Nieper, p. Akoo, 1b. David, c.f. Mike, 1f. Woo, r.f. Japanese: Araki, c.f. Ogawa, s.s. Matsumura, c. Ichikawa, r.f. Kawanishi, 1b. Nich, 1f. Ito, 2b. Fuwa, 3b. Nakayama, p.

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Two Indian Watchmen Are Slain at Pootung

Bodies Found In Bed In Hut;
One Indian Under Arrest;
Search for Another

As the result of the finding of the bodies of two Indian watchmen Sunday morning in their hut at Pootung where they apparently had been murdered as they slept, an unemployed Indian named Mohamed Din is held for trial on a charge of murder in H.M.'s Police Court and the police are seeking an Indian watchman named Mustapha Khan.

The murdered men were two of the four watchmen employed at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Footing wharf. The two men were the day watchmen. On Saturday night they retired to their hut near the wharf after the night watchmen had gone on duty. Some time during the night one of the night watchmen, Mustapha Khan, disappeared, leaving his time clock in the kitchen. The bodies of the two slain men were found yesterday morning.

The river police were notified of the murder. Upon investigation it was found that the watchmen had been killed with a heavy knife or meat chopper. Their faces were slashed beyond recognition. Detective Sergeant Klob, of the Hongkong station, arrested Din on the Bund Sunday afternoon.

The case has been remanded until Thursday pending the arrest of the second suspect. Nothing is known concerning the motive for the crime.

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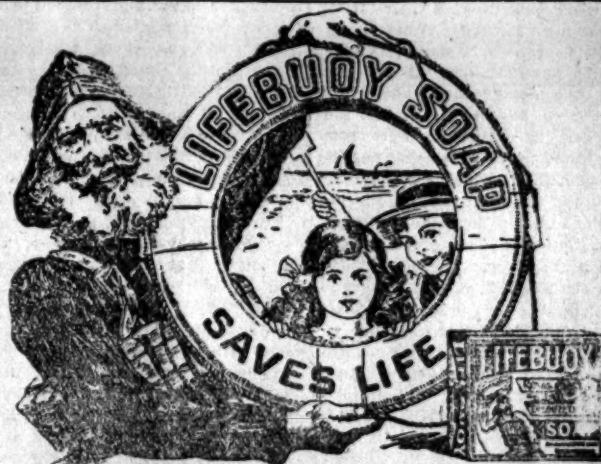
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WEATHER

Mild, cloudy, or overcast weather.
Rather fresh monsoon on the
coast of China.

DEATH

October 2.—Joseph Langley, of 3
Thorburn Road, this evening, at 8.15
p.m.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 3, 1916

The Military and A Forgery (Peking Gazette)

EVIDENCE of the inspired origin of the Hsueh Conference is rapidly accumulating. There is hardly a responsible Chinese in the capital—outside the circle of plotters—who will deny that the conference was the result of inspiration from Peking. And the reason why Chang Hsun and the other leaders of the Northern soldiery who assembled at Hsueh have directed their furious opposition against Mr. Tong Shao-yi and his party will be made quite plain by the publication of the following two documents which have been proved to be forgeries. The contents of the documents were communicated to the provinces after the Fu-Yuan Crisis which witnessed the failure of the attempt to concentrate in the Kuo Wu Yuan the powers of the President. The precise of the documents which we publish today was circulated in certain circles in the Capital as soon as Mr. Tong Shao-yi left Shanghai for the North.

The first document is an alleged loan contract between General Aoki of the one part and eight Revolutionary leaders in Shanghai, including Messrs. Tong Shao-yi, Wen Tsung-yao, Sun Hung-yi, Ku Chung-hsiu and others of the other part. The following are the terms of the contract:

"1. The amount of the loan is two million dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, to be used solely for the Revolutionary movement against Yuan Shih-k'ai;

"2. Five hundred thousand dollars to be paid on the signing of the agreement, the balance at an agreed date;

"3. General Aoki shall assist, to the best of his ability and power, the Revolutionists to overthrow Yuan Shih-k'ai and his men. To enable the revolutionists to hold and control the political power of the Chinese Republic, the General shall assist in the removal of Chang Hsun, Chang Tso-ling (of Mukden), Wang Chan-yuan (of Hupeh), Lang Chi-kwang (of Canton), Chang Hual-chih (of Shantung) and Li Hsun (of Kiangsu) from their respective positions and also of Tuan Chi-jui from the Ministry of War;

"4. Upon the establishment of the Republican Government, the Chinese Government shall engage General Aoki as highest Adviser. In the event of the failure of the Revolutionary movement, the principal and interest of the loan shall be repaid by the aforesaid Revolutionary leaders."

The Revolutionary cause having triumphed, the second document is supposed to contain the terms of "the Preliminary Agreement" for the engagement of General Aoki as settled between the gallant General and the aforesaid eight Revolutionary leaders of Shanghai. A covering note to the precise of the document states that the same was transmitted by the President to the Cabinet for consideration. Thrice it came up for discussion; but owing to the powerful and patriotic opposition of the mighty Minister of War, the nefarious scheme of the Revolutionists to subject China to the military dictation of General Aoki was defeated. The agreement is said to contain fifteen articles of which the principal provisions are as follows:

"1. The term of the agreement is five years;

"2. The Chinese Government engages General Aoki "as the highest authoritative adviser in the highest organ of the Chinese Republic";

"3. The Chinese Government shall not engage any foreign military adviser to or in any organs without consulting General Aoki;

"4. General Aoki shall be empowered to decide and determine the location of Chinese troops (This clause is artistically introduced in order to enable General Aoki to deal with Chang Hsun et al.);

"5. General Aoki shall have the authority to plan the re-organization of the Armies."

Prof. Irving Fisher Gives Ten Reasons for Voting for Wilson

By Irving Fisher
(Professor of Political Economy at Yale University)

In politics I am an Independent, one of that body of voters, not large at present but increasing in numbers, I believe, who distrust so-called "party loyalty," that is, rubber stamp voting, and believe, instead, in voting for one party or another according to one's convictions as to the best interests of the country at the time. It is through the existence of an independent vote that public opinion can exert its chief influence.

I was present at the three conventions in Chicago and St. Louis, attended some meetings of their platform committees, was present at Mr. Hughes's ceremony of acceptance, and have read carefully the important documents and speeches of the campaign. After careful consideration I have joined the Wilson Independent League. I believe thoroughly that the best interest of the country requires Mr. Wilson's re-election.

I expect independent voters in general to vote for Wilson. I may add (for the superstitious) that all the Presidential candidates for whom I have hitherto voted, beginning in 1888, have been elected. My chief reasons for voting for President Wilson are the following:

(1.) The so-called issues of "Americanism," preparedness, the Lusitania incident, the Mexican situation, and all others that have grown out of foreign affairs, appear to me to be merely "red herrings across the trail," intended to put the public off the scent. I have little doubt that, by diverting attention from themselves to these trumped-up issues, the Republican "old guard" hope to "put over" on the public another "Payne-Aldrich" tariff. They expect to work the war and Mexico for all they are worth to both hide and guide their own private interests after the election. The real joker in the Republican platform is a plank which, when the time comes, if it does, will be solemnly cited as a mandate from the people for restoring the good old-fashioned high protection.

The Republican candidate is thoroughly orthodox on this subject. I have no doubt of Mr. Hughes's sincerity. For him, personally, I have the highest esteem. But it is often the man who most sincerely believes that the interests of the country coincide with the special interests that pay the campaign expenses, who is, unwittingly, the most willing and the most dangerous tool of these special interests. A man who is sincerely misled himself will succeed in misleading others in cases where a corrupt or subservient tool would fail.

The "old guard" naturally laughed at any suggestion to make protection the paramount issue. They are carefully putting the soft pedal on protection in order to make full use of vague campaign phrases like "Americanism" to capture votes. But when, after the Republican party is elected, the time comes to legislate, it will be found, I fear, that protection is the very essence of Americanism, preparedness and patriotism. The "old guard" can well afford to lie low and bide their time. They know that "protection" most easily flourishes after the interruption of commerce by war and that, consequently, in the next few years, there is sure to be a revival of protectionist fallacies and proposals all over the world. This, it seems to me, is all the more reason why, we in America, should see clearly whither we are tending instead of drifting backward, before we realize it. In other words, it behooves us to know in advance what sort of legislation our votes will lead to.

It was the civil war which made authority to plan the re-organization of the Armies."

The precise of this particular document adds that the other ten articles are all concerned with the Military, i.e. "everything relating to the Military shall be investigated by him."

There is presently no attempt to deny that these two documents are gross forgeries. But it is curious that, although the President has directed the Kuo Wu Yuan—which is supposed to be under the control of the Premier—to publish the original draft of the agreement for the employment of General Aoki (which employs General Aoki in a purely advisory capacity to the President personally) and forwarded by him for the consideration of the Cabinet, THE PUBLICATION OF THE SAME IS WITHHELD, whilst the forged version continues to be accepted by the military as true. Comment is unnecessary.

protection appear to be "American," and through this perversion of ideas gradually turned our Government over to the domination of private interests. It took us a generation to realize that we were being used as beasts of burden by special interests.

Every informed voter knows that as the infant industries grew they were not left to shift for themselves, as was originally intended. Being big and powerful, they contributed the big funds to Republican campaign expenses and, after election, received renewed, often increased, protection in return. Such purchase of legislation is "within the law," but it has always seemed to me almost as great a scandal as the corresponding, though less legal, purchase of State Legislatures by railroads or of city governments by public utility corporations. The "education of the public" in favor of protection by which even the laboring man has been made to believe that it is for his good has been, for the most part, subsidized. The protected interests have had speeches written for Congressmen, have paid the expenses of printing large editions, and have distributed them under Government frank. That such so-called protection had become a national scandal, a prostitution of public interest to private interests, was, in effect, recognized by Mr. Taft and other conscientious Republicans. But his administration only demonstrated how difficult it is for a party which draws its financial support from protected interests to revise the tariff against these interests.

(2.) Moreover, quite irrespective of the moral issue in "protection," it seems to me bad national policy to keep the tariff longer in politics. The election of Mr. Hughes would surely do this. That of Mr. Wilson would at least go far toward dropping the tariff out of politics and toward taking politics out of the tariff. It is worth noting that if such a result can be accomplished through a tariff commission it will certainly not be through a tariff commission appointed by protectionists.

Mr. Hughes is talking of efficiency and consistency. Our Government and our nation cannot become efficient, nor enjoy a consistent continuous national policy, by seasaw legislation on the tariff. Our people, including most Republicans, have recently decided on revising the tariff downward. We shall merely make a mess of it if we do not adhere to this new policy.

(3.) I have not agreed with all parts of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy, but I believe that, at heart, it is sounder than that which Mr. Hughes seems to endorse. Few of the American people realize, as Mr. Wilson realizes, that here, too, is a case (and a far worse one than American protection) of special interests capturing a Government in their own behalf. The people of Mexico have, I believe, been exploited by a handful of unscrupulous foreign capitalists, including some Americans who, through Diaz, virtually robbed Mexico. Diaz virtually took the lands and liberties of the Mexican people and sold them to foreign concessionaires. These exploiters, or their agents, sought to continue the system through the assassination of Medero and the elevation of Huerta.

We must have order in Mexico, and we owe it to our citizens to protect their legitimate investments in Mexico, but we also owe it to Mexico and to our own national ideals not to help to restore that kind of order, or protect that kind of investment, by which Mexicans have been systematically robbed. Moreover, I doubt if real and permanent order in Mexico will be possible which is based on the unjust methods and ideas of a Diaz.

(4.) So far as our relation to European affairs is concerned, I do not think that we shall become more efficient by swapping horses while we are crossing a stream. A change may plunge us into war, and it would certainly, in the four months between election and inauguration, paralyze our foreign policy completely. From November to March may be among the most critical months of the war. If Mr. Hughes is elected, neither we nor foreign nations will know, during that interim, exactly where we stand.

We must remember that the practical question is always as to what is best to do next, not as to whether what has been done was the very best; almost any action may, in the light of subsequent events, be found to be in partial error. It is always easier to find fault than to show what could better have been done. In general, Mr. Wilson has

accomplished the objects at which he has aimed, and for the chief of these—peace—the country should be profoundly grateful. Moreover, this peace has been a peace with honor. We must not be misled by foreign criticisms or gibes. People in the intense and fanatical excitement of war will always find the neutral exasperating, whatever he does. To them he is an "enemy in disguise," a "coward," a "weakling," a "hypocrite."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Wilson has stood firmly and, as was proper, without being bellicose, for American rights and the maintenance of international law. He almost single-handed has maintained international law—against other nations, against some of his own party, and against a large number of Republicans, who, after the Lusitania disaster, showed by their votes on the McInerney resolution that they were willing to surrender our right to travel on foreign vessels.

(5.) There is another great danger to our national efficiency in voting the Republican ticket. If Mr. Hughes is elected the Senate will probably remain Democratic. Only a Republican landslide can make the Senate Republican, and of such a landslide there seems no prospect. It seems unlikely that the Republicans can retain all sixteen of the Republican seats which will be vacated and at the same time win half of the eighteen Democratic vacancies. Yet a victory as complete as this must be won in order even to obtain a Republican majority of one vote.

I hope the time may come when we shall correct a political system in which such deadlock is possible; but at present we voters are confronted by a condition, not a theory, and must act accordingly.

(6.) The Democratic platform is more progressive and effective than the Republican. Its plank on public health, for instance, is the best which we have yet had in any national platform. This means, I hope, that this great subject, the basis of the statesmanship of Lloyd George and other European leaders, will soon be brought before the American people as never before.

The plank on woman suffrage is also more progressive than the Republican. Mr. Wilson is more careful than Mr. Hughes to avoid giving the impression of making promises beyond his party's platform, promises which he cannot give any guarantee of keeping. But here, I have reason to believe, at heart more of a suffragist than Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes seems to accept woman suffrage as a sort of necessary evil; he would marry the suffragette to get rid of her.

(7.) I think the Democrats have kept faith with the people and deserve re-election on their record. Taken as a whole the Wilson Administration has been more constructive than any previous Administration for a generation. The Federal Reserve act, the Underwood act, the Child Labor act, and a half dozen others of importance are a monument and an imposing one, to Mr. Wilson's efficiency in proposing, preparing, and pushing legislation through Congress. It is also an earnest of what we may further expect of him in carrying out his party pledges if re-elected.

(8.) I also think that Mr. Wilson has withstood, with remarkable firmness, the tremendous pressure of office seekers and maintained, as well as any previous President, especially at a change of Administration, the principles of civil service reform. The attempt to prove the contrary has failed.

(9.) Like many other voters, I am repelled, rather than attracted, by a campaign of carping criticism in which the speeches of the Republican candidate consist chiefly of fault-finding, even where faults are not to be found, ignoring virtues, even where they are obvious, and proposing nothing definite of his own. Ridicule is a cheap political device which ill befits Mr. Hughes.

No human administration was ever faultless, and I, for one, respect Mr. Wilson for his frankness in publicly correcting himself when convinced of error. It is the fool who never changes his mind and the knave who never admits it. I find myself losing respect for certain politicians who claim infallibility, whether the reason be pride, cowardice, or political prudence, and yet make their own mistakes every day.

(10.) Finally, whatever mistakes have been committed constitute a safeguard against further mistakes. All experience consists of trial and error. In other words, four years' experience constitutes, in itself, a reason for re-election. I am a strong believer in re-electing to a second term any President who has in the least merited re-election. Eight years continuous office holding affords considerably more of that efficiency in administration of which Mr. Hughes speaks than "turning the rascals out" every four years. And few administrators learn more or faster from their experience than President Wilson.

Hughes Is Proving An Effective Campaigner

His Vote-Getting Methods Compared With Those of Wilson and Roosevelt by One Who Has Seen All Three in Action

Those who saw the Republican nominee for President run along the uncertain platform of the railroad station at a ranch town in North Dakota recently to shake hands with a youthful cowboy mounted on a fiery little mustang found it difficult to conjure up the picture of a solemn visaged Justice of the United States Supreme Court with the name "Charles E. Hughes" beneath it.

It was for Mr. Hughes himself to provide the key to the situation, to explain the mystery surrounding the change which had come over him since he left the bench to journey forth into the country and win a place among political orators and campaigners such as Roosevelt, Wilson and Bryan.

"When I was a Judge," he said, "I was 100 per cent Judge. When I am a candidate for office I am 100 per cent candidate."

Certain it is that no candidate has developed with more rapidity into 100 per cent campaigner than the Republican nominee. Men talked of him as an effective orator when he was sent into doubtful States of the Middle West in 1908 to turn the tide in the proper direction for William Howard Taft. Lately many have recalled the Hughes of 1908 in order to compare him with the Hughes of 1916. The Hughes of today has not suffered by that comparison. In fact, it is conceded pretty generally that, after a few weeks among the people, he is running at top form.

The explanation for this is simple. It is not supplied by the nominee, although he may realize it. Mr. Hughes is playing in a bigger game than ever before in his career, and he has come into closer touch with the American people—closer, probably, than he believed he could come. He admits with the utmost frankness that he has found the sturdy and unflinching cheering of the people of the Middle West and West, when directed at himself, inspiring. Mixing with them—and Mr. Hughes has actually mixed—has done him a world of good.

Mr. Hughes has arrived at a happy medium between the methods employed by Colonel Roosevelt and President Wilson when those skilled campaigners go out upon the stump. In other words, he is a bit more spectacular than Wilson and less spectacular than the Colonel. He nearly stole the Colonel's style soon after the opening of his Western tour, when he jumped upon the concrete roof of the player's bench at the baseball park in Detroit, after announcing, unprompted, that he wanted "to shake hands with the boys." All that was lacking to complete the picture was a certain vigor of action and vocal eruption on which the Colonel was a corner. The well-known "How are you?" spoken with a rising inflection on the last word, was the best Hughes could do.

The surprising thing about it to everybody who witnessed the picture was that Mr. Hughes could do it at all without appearing ridiculous. And he didn't; he just looked for all the world as if he were enjoying himself to the full for the first time in his life. Onlookers felt like shouting: "Hey, that stuff belongs to Teddy!" But after they watched Mr. Hughes for a time and saw him pose for a picture with Ty Cobb, the Georgia peach, who, by the way, was easily the more embarrassed of the two, the inclination to call out derisively passed by. Then everybody felt like saying: "Gee, look at Hughes!"

And so it has developed that in this campaign, unless the jovial Mr. Taft may be listed as an exception, Mr. Wilson is the only political orator of the first magnitude who is cleaving to the line of absolute decorum. According to the dope sheet, and working from the most spectacular in deeds, if not in words, down the scale, they ought to run about this way: Fortissimo, Roosevelt; forte, Hughes; piano, Taft; pianissimo, Wilson.

Mr. Hughes finds himself sorely handicapped in any effort to out-Roosevelt Roosevelt. To begin with he does not possess the Colonel's tremendous physique and vitality, which send that doughty political warrior hurtling about the country like a runaway locomotive that has solved the secret of perpetual motion. Whiskers also count heavily against him, as they assume a certain measure of dignity in action. Then, too, the nominee's vocabulary, while comprehensive and capable of handling almost any situation that arises, lacks a certain explosive power that none except a Roosevelt could attain. Hughes can be vigorous in both word and action—this cam-

paign has proved that much—but he never can be picturesque.

The mixture of Hughes and Roosevelt, which is to be put before the American public during the remainder of the campaign, ought to prove an effective one. Roosevelt proved himself the same vigorous campaigner as of yore in his recent fight in behalf of preparedness and Americanism—there was a detail lacking—and Hughes has developed beyond the hope of his most ardent admirer. Where Roosevelt is needed to take the voters by the scruff of the neck and shake the ballots out of their systems into the Republican melting pot he has promised to go. The campaign as conducted by Hughes himself lacks little in vigorous utterance, biting sarcasm, and systematized attack upon Democratic policies and Democratic leaders from the President down to the Tammany leader—the nominee has been a surprise to himself in that regard. It will be Roosevelt's job to add the final touch in the Roosevelt sections where that touch is needed.

Any one who thinks of Mr. Hughes as the quiet type of orator has drawn an entirely inaccurate picture. Hughes, in action as a political orator, is as far removed from Hughes the Supreme Court Justice as Bryan is from the Presidency, a simple employed because it relieves the mind of all doubt as to the nominee's present status.

Where the President seeks to get home his point by persuasive utterance and graceful gesture, the Republican nominee waves eloquent arms or smashes one palm against another, ending with a vigorous body movement which gets head, shoulders, arms, and hands into the sentence along with his voice. All of the calmness of thought, all the restraint which the first glance at the man suggests, are put aside once he is under a full head of steam.

President Wilson, in his trip last January in behalf of his preparedness program, made extemporaneous speeches and was then at his best. Many who heard him expressed the belief that the enthusiasm of the crowds carried him away; that in some utterances he went further than he would have gone had he prepared his manuscript in advance. But he got nearer to the people than ever before, and in watching them seemed to sense what they wanted to hear.

Mr. Hughes went into this campaign without a word prepared on paper except his address of acceptance. That address was a disappointment from the viewpoint of the finished orator, because he read it and stuck relentlessly to the text. The concentration of mind attendant upon such a delivery robbed the orator of much of his power.

Once out upon the stump, free to think as he went along, free to build his talks to the American people as the situation demanded, Hughes was a different man. The first volley of applause at Detroit awakened him to the full sense of the power of words to stir. He forgot all about the years spent upon the Supreme Court bench; he forgot restraint; he forgot that it was nearly seven years since he had raised his voice to win approbation—he left loose faculties and powers.

There had been some talk of advance manuscripts for several of the speeches, after that. It was dropped. In his mind he sometimes sketched briefly what he was going to say, and sometimes many of those thoughts were forgotten in the exhilaration of delivery. Mr. Hughes found his brain working rapidly as of old, his gift for the selection of words coming back with renewed power. After one brilliant bit of oratory in a Western city he was asked how he came to frame the declaration.

"I don't know myself," he replied. Perhaps Colonel Roosevelt, of the three, is the most accomplished orator in that regard, although both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson are close upon his heels. One of the best illustrations of Roosevelt's activity of mind was found in an address he made in a Middle Western city during his preparedness campaign in May.

He had read that President Wilson had said he was in favor of universal training which was not compulsory. In his address delivered, perhaps, fifteen minutes later, the Colonel coined the expression "weasel words," to describe the President's utterance.

"What made you think of that expression," he was asked later.

"It's hard to explain what made me think of it," he replied. "Thirty years ago I knew an old guide and he told me about the habits of the weasel. If you placed a weasel alongside an egg, he told me, the weasel would bore a hole in it and suck out all the meat. That was exactly what President Wilson did. He favored universal training for military service, but not compulsory training. He used words in favor of a good thing but he sucked all the meat out of them by the words which followed his declaration. I don't know what made me think of it at the moment; it just popped into my mind."

Mr. Hughes presents a distinguished appearance on the platform. He dresses plainly and wears his clothes well. His physique, while by no means ponderous, is that of a sturdy American citizen. He stands erect, with shoulders well back. His smile is cordial.

While in action these qualities are at their best. He never forfeits dignity, but rather mixes it with vigor. His voice is full chested and far reaching. He puts everything into his voice when he is endeavoring to make a point tell with his audience. He jumps into a breach at full tilt and keeps hammering away until he snaps off his sentence and awaits the applause with a set to his head and shoulders which predicts another outburst.

Mr. Wilson more often beigns his argument in persuasive tone, building it up skillfully until the moment for the final smash, and his style has proved effective in all addresses where the situation was one to his liking. He uses words with a cunning and nicety that mark him as a master at his trade and obtains unquestioned forcefulness of utterance by the style of oratory he has chosen.



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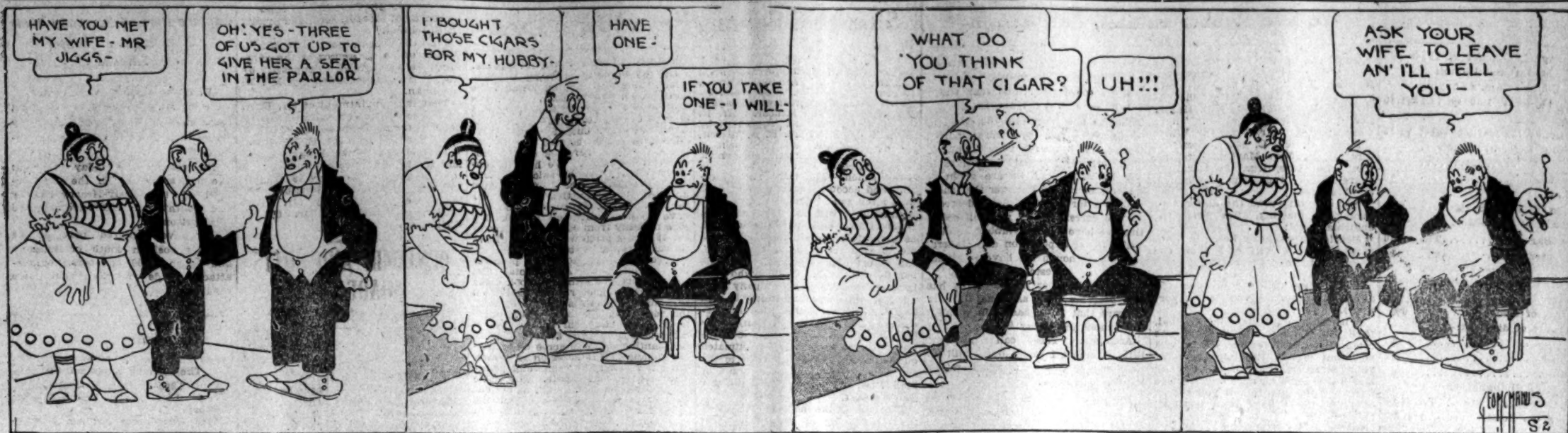
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

One Compensation of Agn, Is the Loss of 'Self Mania'

By Dorothy Dix

A MIDDLE-AGED woman, broad-minded, tolerant, philosophical and cheerful, said to me the other day:

"Do you know what the one great compensation of age is? It's getting rid of self. Self is the Old Man of the Sea that youth is cursed with, that youth must bear upon its shoulders, crushing it to the earth, robbing the life of liberty and pleasure."

"It is only when we free ourselves from this intolerable burden of self that we know what real happiness is



and can have any comfort and real freedom.

"I remember when I was a girl that I felt that the eyes of the whole world were upon me, and that in any company I was the observed of all observers. That made me frantically anxious about my clothes.

"A last season's hat, a skirt that was a quarter of an inch too long or too short for the prevailing mode, sleeves that weren't the very latest wrinkle, were tragedies to me, for it never even occurred to me that every human being I met was not taking note and commenting on the defects of my costume.

"Now I realize that I am merely an infinitesimal atom among those also present in the great mass of humanity, and that I should have to deliberately get myself up like a scarecrow or a fashion plate to have any one even give me a second glance. I know that the great hurrying mass of men and women, absorbed in their own affairs, give no more thought to my clothes than they do to a last

year's bird nest, and there's a peace that passes all understanding in the knowledge.

"And I remember the tears that I used to shed when I was young because of thinking that I was neglected or slighted. My ego was so big it filled the whole world for me then, and it would break my heart if I went to a dance and the most fascinating man there didn't rush over to me and put his name on my program for a half dozen waltzes.

"My! but the grouches I have cherished, the bitterness I have accumulated in my soul, the pillows I have wet with my weeping, because someone failed to speak to me who, I thought, should have spoken to me, or I didn't receive some attention I considered my due!

"But do I weep now over snubs, or make myself unhappy over slights? I do not. I laugh at them when I see them, which isn't often. I'm not thinking of myself enough to notice whether anyone is knowing to me or not. If people like me and pay me attention, it is, of course, pleasant to me, but if they don't I am so fully agreed with them that there are so many other people better worth while than I am that I rather respect their judgment in overlooking me.

"And as for criticism, I used to simply wither up and die under that. I suppose I must have considered myself the one perfect and flawless creature in an otherwise imperfect world, for I still recall being stabbed to the heart by hearing a man describe my nose as pug, instead of saying it was tip tilted, and how I hated a girl cousin who said I had molasses candy hair!

"But criticism rolls off of me now as harmlessly as water from a duck's back. I do not expect the world to stand before me in gaping admiration, nor refrain from mentioning my faults and shortcomings when it grows eloquent over other people's. I have made too many mistakes and blunders and have seen myself too squarely to have an atom of conceit left in my system, and so I've come to look on having my defects pointed out to me as a friendly tip that helps me do better, rather than malice that is intended to wound me.

"And I've got over the idea that I was destined for some great purpose in the scheme of things. When I was sixteen I used to worry a lot, wondering what my mission was. I was sure it was something stupend-

ous, that I was to inaugurate some great reform and lead everybody up to a higher life. I don't bother about that now. I don't feel that I'm called on to police anybody's morals or manners, or cut them over according to my pattern, or make other people accept my standard. I'm satisfied if I can keep my own skirts reasonably clean, and that takes a load of responsibility from me.

"And I've quit thinking that my happiness is the most important thing in the world. When I was young I was plunged into the depths of despair if every little thing didn't go my way. Now I know that

whether I am sad or gay, whether I am disappointed or gratified, does not really matter. I know that there are millions and billions of things far more important than my personal pleasure, and so it has become almost a matter of indifference even to me.

"When we cease to think of ourselves very much we have found the secret of real peace and contentment. Nothing can hurt us deeply any more, nothing can wound us greatly, for the thing that suffered has ceased to exist. Also when we lose self we find others, and in making those others happy we find happiness ourselves."

All Over The World

French earnestness and devotion, at the present time, has long since been put beyond question, as has also French confidence. New evidence of these qualities, however, especially of the last, is constantly coming in. Peace activities are being renewed, and plans are being formulated for all manner of developments after the war. Perhaps the most striking is the scheme for an exhibition at Paris, on a large scale, of decorative arts. The first exhibition has already been arranged for. It is to be held next year. France is certainly adhering well to its policy of allowing the war to interfere only so far as is wholly inevitable with the just development of the social and economic life of the country.

Lord Randolph Churchill was no friend of the Channel Tunnel scheme, which is again being so vigorously discussed in the United Kingdom. On an historic occasion, nearly thirty years ago, when it was being discussed in the House, Sir Edward Watkin had enthusiastically described how the mouth of the tunnel could be instantly blown up by simply touching a button. Lord Randolph could not resist the opportunity. "Imagine," he said, indicating the treasury bench with a

sweep of the hand, "a cabinet council sitting in the war office around the button. Fancy the present cabinet gathered together to decide who should touch the button, and when it should be touched." The description was greeted with roars of laughter; but it is a pity that the end of it was lost. Winston Churchill records that his father intended going on to picture "V. H. Smith moving "that the button be now touched."

Stone implements left by races which, in prehistoric times, inhabited the shore land of Argentina northward from Bahia Blanca are no longer to be left to casual exploration, but are to be systematically studied under the direction of the naturalist, Carlos Ameghino. Like objects of the same kind found in the Argentine mountain province, Rioja, they have no remarkable artistic value, and therefore they do not run the risk, after being brought to light, of being carried away for the aggrandizement of distant museums, as have many things unearthed from the ruins of Peru and Bolivia. More probably, in the manner of relics of

the Utah cliff dwellers, lately investigated under the direction of Professor Levi E. Young, they will be conserved for the cultural good of the residents of the district.

A decree issued from the National Association of Dancing Masters, in session at Chicago, that the old-fashioned waltz must supersede the trots, hops, skips, jumps, wabbles, paddles, waddles, wriggles, and so on, that for the last few years have been, so to speak, en regle. Thus, it will be seen, even fashions in dancing move in cycles. And if people must dance, perhaps it is just as well that they shall move in cycles also, rather than after the manner of foxes, squirrels, kangaroos, walruses and giraffes.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America, through its publicity department, is warning the American public that "Prohibition, by throwing out of

work more than one million people employed by the liquor and allied industries, would spell widespread disaster." Naturally, nothing is said here of the number of millions of people the liquor and allied industries have rendered more unfit for work, nor of the number of prisons, asylums and reformatories prohibition would eventually put out of business.

It is announced by Chairman Willcox of the national Republican committee of the United States that former President William Howard Taft will go on the stump for Charles Evans Hughes, making several speeches, probably in October. Nobody who has never been chairman of a party national committee in a presidential year can form anything like an adequate idea of the responsibilities the position involves. Chairman Willcox will now be compelled to give up a large part of his time to finding suitable stumps for Mr. Taft.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 2, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74% = Tls. 1.33 @ 72.1 = 1.85

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 71.85

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver..... —

Copper Cash..... 1925

Sovereigns:

Buying rate, @ 3-1/4 = Tls. 6.44

Exch. @ 72.1 = Mex. 8.93

Peking Bar..... Tls. 340

Native Interest..... 114

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver..... 32 3/4 d.

Bank rate of discount..... 6%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s..... %

4 m-s..... %

6 m-s..... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London..... Fr. 27.38

Ex. N. Y. on London..... \$ 47 1/2

Consols..... 4 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London..... T.T. 3-1/4

London..... Demand 3-1/4

India..... T.T. 230 1/4

Paris..... T.T. 433

Paris..... Demand 433 1/4

New York..... T.T. 73 1/2

New York..... Demand 74

Hongkong..... T.T. 70 1/2

Japan..... T.T. 68 1/2

Batavia..... T.T. 177 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London..... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-2 1/4

London..... 4 m-s. Dcoy. 3-2 1/4

London..... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-2 1/4

London..... 6 m-s. Dcoy. 3-2 1/4

Paris..... 4 m-s. Cds. 4 m-s. 448

New York..... 4 m-s. 76 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

41-Hk. Tls..... 5.96

Hk. Tls. 1-France..... 4.72

Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls..... 1.25

Hk. Tls. 1-Yen..... 1.57

" " 1-Rupies..... 2.53

" " 1-Rupies..... 2.40

" " 1-Mex. \$..... 1.50

† Nominal.

See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd. Meeting

The sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Wm. Martin and Co., 44 Seehuen Road. There were present Mr. H. O. White (chairman), Mr. C. H. Rutherford, director, Mr. Wm. Martin, secretary, Mr. John Hays, legal advisor, and shareholders representing in all 5,297 shares.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the chairman said:

Gentlemen:—There being a quorum present I will call upon the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. (Notice read.)

I will first of all read you the auditors' report (Auditors report read).

With your leave we will, as usual, take the report and accounts as read. When we met last year, I told you that it was the impression of your directors, that this company had 'turned the corner', and it gives us great pleasure to tell you today that our hopes have been justified, and we now meet to deliberate upon the report and accounts for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1916, which year's working, as you can see, shows the very satisfactory result of a substantial net profit of Tls. 38,414.82, after having written off Tls. 4,760.54 for depreciation on buildings, machinery and furniture. Together then, with the amount of Tls. 798.42 brought forward from last year's account, your Directors have Tls. 39,213.24 at their disposal, which they recommend dealing with as follows:—

Tls. 30,000.00 To pay a dividend of 10%.

Tls. 2,475.04 To write off Development a/c.

Tls. 1,000.00 To place to Exchange Reserve a/c.

Tls. 5,738.20 To carry forward.

Production.—The output for the year was 75,352 pounds, against an estimate of 75,000 pounds, and the average number of trees daily tapped on the Factory Block was 13,642, making the total average number daily tapped 25,186. The average output, per tree, per annum, on the former being 3.11 lbs., and on the latter 3.18 lbs., and working it out per acre for the whole estate in bearing the production is just 300 lbs. The crop consisted of 65,793 lbs. No. 1, 1,673 lbs. No. 2, 10,816 lbs. Bark and Scrap.

The all round average price realized being 2 1/4 per pound net. During the year under review some 1415 trees have been thinned out on the Factory Block, and in July of this year the work has been completed by the removal of a further 834 trees. Some thinning out will have to be done on the Kuala Jelut block during the current year. Our yield would have been even larger than it was had it not been for some difficulty in securing sufficient tappers.

Labor.—Chinese coolies are apparently independent, and we have found them unreliable, so they are being gradually substituted by Tamils. The recruiting of these, has involved the Company in some extra expense, of Tls. 1,341.28, but as Tamil labor is cheaper, this money will have been well expended. Our labor force is at present Chinese on contract... 32 Tamils..... 230 Cost of Production.—For the year

Shanghai Pahang Pays 10 Per Cent

A dividend of ten per cent was declared at the third annual general meeting of the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., held yesterday at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Meyer and Meador. Mr. N. G. Maitland, president, supported by Rev. F. Sallou, Messrs. E. A. Meador, C. W. Wrightson and M. Speelman. There were 25,350 shares represented.

Gentlemen:—The third annual report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission I will take them as read. Before I ask you to pass the accounts as presented, you will no doubt wish me to give you some explanation of the report and accounts. For the benefit of those shareholders who have become members of the company since the end of 1914, the estimated output was exceeded by 7,000 lbs and there was a general reduction of costs. The total estimated output for 1916/17 from the two estates is 165,000 pounds, which there is every prospect of exceeding. We have a contract running for the sale of 2 tons Best Smoked Sheet monthly from July to December this year at 2 1/4 per pound f.o.b. Singapore, and we have further contracted to sell 1 1/2 tons monthly from January to December 1917 at a price which should leave at least 2 1/4 net f.o.b. Singapore.

Turning to the accounts, property and development A/Cs. total Tls. 158,418.13 representing the book value of 501 acres under rubber cultivation of which 428 acres is now in bearing, the remaining 13 acres was planted in 1914 on. Our programme of extensions from June 30 1916 includes the planting up to 98 acres on Shanghai Pahang and 18 acres on Inverawe, the latter being the remaining plantable area on that Estate. The whole of the extensions completed at present thus amounts to 133 acres and the estimated cost of bringing this area into bearing is £25,000. The work will, of course, not be taken in hand until there is a sufficiency of labor over and above what is required for the working and upkeep of the established fields. In connection with this extension program, I would call attention to the very considerable amount of unemployed capital remaining in the Company's hands and I feel sure Shareholders will agree that this money could not be better invested than in extending the Estates. By following this plan, we shall, besides increasing the earning capacity, economize on overhead expenses. All charges in connection with extensions will be charged to Capital so that the Revenue Account, and consequently the Dividends, will not in any way be affected.

The amount debited to Development Account, Tls. 3,098.41, includes besides the cost of clearing and planting up 22 acres referred to at the opening of my remarks, the expenses of road making, fencing etc. on Inverawe and portions of the older Estate, as well as the purchase of a site for the new Managers bungalow.

The debits under "Buildings etc." and "Factory and Stores" totalling Tls. 17,395.92 includes besides the costs of Buildings enumerated under the heading of "Buildings" in the report, the cost of two sets of Coole Lines contracted for and in hand. About Tls. 10,000 of this amount has not been disbursed and appears per contra under the heading of "Sundry Creditors". The buildings completed are of a good class and should last well and suffice for some time to come.

"Plant and Machinery"—The present plant serves for the manufacture by hand of all sheet rubber, scrap grades present difficulty as they have to be prepared by power machinery and there is no Estate at hand where they can be treated. It is, however, considered advisable to continue to sell these low grades untreated, as with the high prices at present ruling for machinery, the heavy expense of installing a power driven plant would be justified by the better price obtained on such a small portion of the crop.

"Motor Vehicles"—During the year, to facilitate our Manager's round of visits to the two Estates and save his time generally, a motor car was granted at a cost of Tls. 1,508.43. Depreciation at 10% has been written off.

"Rubber in Stock and in Transit".—Tls. 28,814.39. A conservative figure was taken in estimating the value of outstanding stock—which has since been more than realized.

"Sundry Creditors".—Tls. 21,135.87. This amount appears large. As already explained, over Tls. 10,000 of the amount consists of buildings contracted for in hand and appears per contra under the heading of "Buildings" and "Factory". The balance is made up of amounts due to contractors for labor and buildings and the usual outstanding on closing the books for the year.

With regard to the "Profit and Loss A/C" rubber sales and the estimated value of stocks, amount to Tls. 107,799.41. Uniform good quality in the form of smoked sheet is produced from Shanghai Pahang. The quality from Inverawe has not been quite up to F.A.Q. standard but with the completion of the new factory this difficulty should be surmounted. It is again one of the phases incident to taking over of this estate which has hampered our operations during the first months of our Management there. Our average selling price of all grades during the year was 2/5 6/8 10/0.

Your directors consider the policy of writing off the abnormal expenses of weeding and cleaning up the Inverawe Estate to Revenue Account a sound one, as we have received the larger proportion of our revenue from this source and the average acreage in tapping at the end of the year was 347 acres, with producing area at the end of the financial year of 428 acres.

The usual 10% depreciation has been written off Buildings, Factory, Plant etc. and we close the year with liquid funds Tls. 62,006.98 and a credit in "Profit and Loss A/C" of Tls. 22,263.44. We have a reserve in "Premium on Issue of New Shares" Tls. 25,860 and your directors feel justified in recommending that Tls. 30,000 be paid out of "Profit and Loss" as a dividend of 10% for the year. I have now to ask you to the report and accounts as presented, but before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to ask regarding the estate or the accounts.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts, as presented and circulated, be passed. Proposed by Mr. N. G. Maitland, seconded by Rev. F. Sallou.

That a dividend of 10% be declared for the year ended June 30, 1916. Proposed by Mr. N. G. Maitland, seconded by Mr. E. A. Meador.

That Rev. F. Sallou be re-elected a

director of the company. Proposed by Mr. E. A. Meador, seconded by Mr. M. Speelman.

That the appointment of Mr. C. W. Wrightson as a director of the company be confirmed. Proposed by Rev. F. Sallou, seconded by Mr. M. Speelman.

That the appointment of Mr. E. A. Meador as a director of the company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. D. J. Donne, seconded by Mr. E. W. Noel.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company, at a yearly fee of Tls. 300 per annum for Shanghai and Singapore. Proposed by Mr. C. H. Butler, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	\$740 80.
Chartered.....	£52.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	3 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	\$400 B.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton.....	\$945.
Yangtze.....	\$252 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	\$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	\$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	Tls. 122 1/2 B.
Indo-China Def.....	108 1/2.
"Shell".....	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Kochien.....	Tls. 22 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	\$96. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1.05
Raub.....	Tls. 2 1/4 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 132 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	\$88
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Wharf.....	\$84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.....	Tls. 92 B.
China Land.....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 92 1/2 B.
Welhaiwei Land.....	145. 3.
Central Stores.....	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ordy).....	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).....	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
B.-W.....	Tls. 150
B.-W Pref.....	Tls. 107 B.
International.....	Tls. 77 1/2 B.
International Pref.....	Tls. 75 B.
Lao-kung-mow.....	Tls. 45 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 94 1/2 B.
Kung Yik.....	145 1/2 B.
Yangtsepooh.....	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtsepooh Pref.....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.....	\$95 N.
Sutler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 111 S.
Green Island.....	Tls. 10.20 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 25 1/2 B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 2 B.
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 160 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	\$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	\$98.
Moutrie.....	\$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 7 B.
Watson.....	Tls. 17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 15 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 13 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 7 S.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40 B.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1.92 1/2.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 17.
Cheng.....	Tls. 4 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4.05 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung.....	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 22 B.
Kamuning.....	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 30 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 15 1/2.
Karayan.....	Tls. 13 1/4 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 22.
Padang.....	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalen Durlan.....	Tls. 12.
Pernata.....	Tls. 5 1/2.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samarangas.....	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Seekoe.....	Tls. 10 1/2.
Senambu.....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klebang.....	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungai.....	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri.....	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Shai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.05 B.
Shanghai Seremban.....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 3.
Tebong.....	Tls. 1.30 S.
Tebong.....	Tls. 27 B.
Ulu.....	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber.....	Tls. 110 B.
Cully Dairy.....	Tls. 10 Sa.
Shai Elec. and Ash.....	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trans.....	Tls. 89.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 39.
Shai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 S.
Shai Waterworks.....	Tls. 205.
S. Sellers, Sa., Sales.....	B. Buyers
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	Telephone No. 398.

Russians Take 4,400 Additional Prisoners

Capture Part of Brzezany Position; Repulse Counter Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 1.—An official communique issued on Saturday stated that there was nothing to report.

The communique today reported: We are advancing in the neighborhood of the Brody-Krasny railway and southwards and have captured 2,000 prisoners.

We have captured part of the enemy's position south of Brzezany and taken 2,400 prisoners. Counter-attacks made by the enemy were repulsed.

Unclaimed Cables

The Eastern Extension Co. Sept. 12th—Arbel; Colombo. 18th—Else Rinne, Astor House; Bombay.

19th—Messdames Arntzen Borgersen, Astor House; Bangkok.

24th—Societa. Commissionaria, 6 Seehuen Road; Milano.

26th—Slicker, Hongkong.

30th—Bonito, Paris.

30th—Rabbitt, Astor House; Manila.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of September, 1916, and for 9 months ended September 30, 1916, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

	September, 1916	September, 1915
Gross Receipts.....	185,873.16	120,421.54
Loss by currency depreciation.....	\$5,821.28	\$2,969.04
Effective Receipts.....	\$180,051.88	\$117,452.50
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.....	27.90	29.10
Car miles run.....	322,464	287,673
Passengers carried.....	6,206,829	5,452,242
9 months ended September 30th, 1916		9 months ended September 30th, 1915
Gross Receipts.....	1,120,900.89	980,259.54
Loss by currency depreciation.....	295,548.88	263,531.04
Effective Receipts.....	\$825,352.01	\$716,728.50
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.....	27.89	28.61
Car miles run.....	2,771,385	2,451,568
Passengers carried.....	50,059,826	43,331,734

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 30.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex: Spot: 2s. 4d. paid. January to March: 2s. 5 1/4d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, September 29.

Spot: 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4 1/4d. paid. January to March: 2s. 5 1/4d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steadier.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 29.—Today's metal prices were:—

Standard Copper G. M.B. 118 10 0

American Electrolytic Cop. per f. o. b. 140 0 0

Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton. Nominal.

Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 30 0 0

Quicksilver Second hand. 17 15 0

Tinplates i. c. w. per case Nominal. 0 31 0

Muntz Metal London or Liverpool 15 1/2d.

Standard Tin (Cash) 175 10 0

Standard Tin (3 Months) 175 15 0

Spelter (ordy spot) f. o. b. 49 0 0

Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge 26 5 0

RUBBER OUTPUTS

The general agent of the Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en-Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat has received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of September was 49,510 lbs.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en-Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: The output of crude oil for September 30 was 118 tons, and for October 1, 122 tons.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, October 2, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official H. and S. Banks (2 Shares) \$740.00

Cathays (Ord) Tls. 3.40

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 94.00

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.50 Oct.

S. M. C. 6% deb. 1903 Tls. 99.00

Almas Tls. 15.00

Chengs Tls. 4.00

Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.50 October

Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05

Tebongs Tls. 27.50 October

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, October 2, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Karans Tls. 16.50 cash

Karans Tls. 16.75 October

Kotas Tls. 13.75 cash

Kotas Tls. 13.55 October

Kotas Tls. 13.35 cash

Consolidated Tls. 4.15 October

Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.25 October

Langkats Tls. 26.00 October

Kroewoeks Tls. 22.10 cash

Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00 cash

Dominions Tls. 16.00 cash

Direct

Consolidated Tls. 4.05 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 cash

Kotas Tls. 13.40 cash

Langkats Tls. 26.25 October

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 29.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2 1/4% for account. £ 59 1/2

Cheques on London at Paris Frs. 27.88

T.T. on London at New York \$ 47 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot)..... 32 1/2 d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount..... 6%

Market rate of Discount..... 5 1/2%

Cotton; Egyptian P. G. F. 14.05d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal..... 7d.

Cotton; Mid Americans Spot. 9.47d.

Plantation Rubber October 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.

India Tea..... 8 1/2d.

Ceylon Tea..... 8 1/2d.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than 10 1/2 Millions of Taels to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over 31 1/2 Millions of Taels Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than 9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
 Capital £1,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar, Hilo, Puket.
 Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.
 Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
 Bombay, Klang, Seremban.
 Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
 Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai.
 Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
 Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
 Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.).
 Foochow, Medan, Tavy (Lower).
 Haiphong, New York, Burma.
 Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
 Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00
 Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.
 Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai.
 Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
 Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
 Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.
 Haiphong, Papeete.
 Hankow, Pnom-Penh.
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
 JEAN JADOT,
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
 LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
 PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 13,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman].
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
 Bankok, Johore, Penang.
 Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
 Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
 Calcutta, London, Shanghai.
 Canton, Lyons, Singapore.
 Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya.
 Foochow, Manila, Tientsin.
 Harbin, Nagasaki, Tsingtau.
 Hilo, New York, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hallan, Peking.
 Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.
 Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
 (Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok.
 Chefoo, Nicolaevsk, Yokohama.
 Dalny (Dalren) o-A.
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
 J. JEZIERSKI,
 Q. CARRERE,
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office, 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited (Established 1859.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 80,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshu, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinaifu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 National City Bank Building
 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,423,683.77

U.S. \$6,673,683.77

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kluijck Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij (Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,803,666)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON "rent tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. I. BATH, Actin. ger.

7 Nanking Road. 9763

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kuangping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5569.

SHIP'S OFFICER SHOT TO DEATH AS A SPY

Manila, Sept. 15.—How a carefully planned native uprising in French Indo-China was nipped in the bud a few days ago with the arrest of a Norwegian ship's officer, employed as second officer on the coasting steamer Halvard coupled with his trial, conviction and speedy execution, was told by the incoming passengers of the British steamer Loongsang commanded by Captain Matthews, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong.

According to the stories current in Hongkong, the Norwegian was acting as a secret agent for German interests in Amoy and other Chinese ports. While in Amoy he received a number of secret despatches addressed to German agents in the French colony and to the native rebel leaders, the contents of which were claimed to have been of a strongly seditious nature and calculated to start a new uprising in the French Indo China in conjunction with the recent insurrection in the Dutch colonies.

Through the watchfulness of the British and the French secret service the dispatch of the messages was promptly reported to the French authorities at Saigon. On the arrival of the Norwegian steamer at Saigon, the Norwegian in question was arrested.

A thorough search of his person and baggage disclosed the presence of the seditious documents.

Caught with the goods on him, he was immediately remanded for trial by a military court. The trial took place in the afternoon, and the following morning the prisoner was taken out and shot by a firing squad.

Amusements

Here is

A wonder-Picture, a galaxy of thrilling adventure, a panorama of life, a tense succession of stupendous situations, it is

"The Mysterious Town"

An Interesting Five Part Masterpiece

To be exhibited

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Oct. 3rd

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS IN CANADA GET VOTE

The law of British Columbia prohibits the exercise of the franchise by naturalized Japanese. This restriction has been in force since 1897, but the question arose recently as to whether the three Japanese volunteers who are serving with the 143rd Battalion should be excluded from taking part in the general election on September 14. As the result of the careful consideration of the case, says a Nichi-Nichi dispatch the Canadian authorities decided that the Japanese volunteers should be given the suffrage and allowed to vote. Accordingly the three Japanese have voted with other Canadian soldiers, in advance of the proper election day, under special arrangements.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo

Business and Official Notices

THE ULUBRI RUBBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the offices of the General Managers and Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 3rd October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th September to the 3rd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers and Secretaries.
Shanghai, September 19th, 1916.

The Sugei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the General Managers & Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th October to 17th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 26th September, 1916.

LOST

THE undersigned beg to inform the public that a draft of exchange, dated the 11th day of the eighth month, by Tung Chi Bank, Swatow, on Messrs. Chu On, Shanghai, in favour of Messrs. Allen, Hanbury's, Ltd., under the character 同 No. 226, for \$200, in Swatow currency, has been lost. The said draft has been rendered null and void.

Allen & Hanbury's, Ltd.
40 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Mesdames Pronay and Leifman

17 Nanking Road
Beg to announce that they have reopened their tailoring and millinery establishment for ladies.

On October 1, new evening and other dresses will be received from Paris.

A call is solicited.

11034 S. E. O. D.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Meeting, 1916

THE entries for the Autumn Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, 7th October, 1916.

Members leaving entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

New French War Loan

THE
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outposts, and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

At 114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

News Brevities

British mail despatched from London to Shanghai, via Bergen and Petrograd on July 23, 24 and 25 and which had been given up for lost, reached Shanghai yesterday. It evidently had fallen into the hands of the Germans and, after being examined, was released. The mails despatched on July 26 and 28, however, have been given up as lost. It is thought that the boat carrying these consignments was sunk in the North Sea.

Sergt. H. J. McAdam, 189th Battery, R. F. A. and formerly connected with the Electricity Department, S. M. C., has been seriously wounded according to word received here. He was shot in the right eye and the left leg. His eye was removed.

A. E. Clayton, formerly of Messrs. Reiss and Co., has been taken a prisoner by the Germans, states a letter to friends here. He left for the front more than a year ago with the London Rifle Brigade.

News has come through of the death of Sergt.-Major J. R. Taylor of the Third West Yorkshire Regiment. He was killed in action on July 20 the first day he entered the trenches. He was a member of the S.V.C. staff here.

Those unfortunate people who were unable to be present at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday night, will be glad to hear that Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., is to deliver another lecture tonight at the same place. His subject will be "Unfolded Stories of the War," and a number of wonderful pictures, taken by himself, while attached to the Headquarters Staff, will be exhibited.

Dr. George H. Danton, professor of German at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., has arrived in Peking to take up his duties as head of the German department in Tsing-Hua College.

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Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday from Dainy and Tsingtao on the S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki Maru were:—Mrs. G. J. Petrocelli and child, Mrs. B. H. Bennett, Mr. T. P. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bidwell and child, Mrs. F. Aycock, Mrs. and Miss Van Corbach, Mrs. G. M. Billings and 3 children, and Mr. V. R. Wheelock.

Madame Suzanne Gerin has arrived at Yokohama by the Nippon Maru en route to China to join her husband, who is on a mission for the French Government. Though a native of France, Madame Gerin speaks excellent English, as her mother is an American, and a native of Philadelphia. Her husband has been for two years at the front as a military aviator, and participated in several raids on German cities, bringing down two German aeroplanes. Flying came to him as a novel experience, since he had been a silk merchant in China before the war. Mde. Gerin recently made a visit to the front in the region of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, the much fought over position in Alsace Lorraine. Mde. Gerin has worked as a Red Cross nurse almost as long as her husband has been at the front.

Dr. George H. Danton, professor of German at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., has arrived in Peking to take up his duties as head of the German department in Tsing-Hua College.

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Passengers Arrived

Per L.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mrs. K. W. Campbell and 3 children, Mrs. R. H. Heard, Mr. Hwang Tai-chang, From Kiukiang:—Mrs. C. E. Sparke and 2 children, Messrs. Desland and B. J. Jotland. From Wuhu:—Mr. E. C. Everett. From Chinkiang:—Mr. Charles Lee. Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dainy:—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Duff & child, Mrs. Jadanovska, Mr. and Mrs. J. Steinberg and child, Mrs. G. J. Petrocelli and child, Miss B. H. Bennett, Miss M. Head, Miss L. J. T. Scott, Miss L. Horobin, Miss S. Forrest, Miss E. Wallis, Miss G. K. Palmer, Miss E. G. A. Hutchison, Miss J. M. Hultigvies, Miss M. Netonoff, Mr. H. Humphrey, Mr. T. P. Sinclair, Mr. G. D. Lewinson, Mr. E. Taranger, Mr. H. J. Antersmit, Mr. J. H. Rogge. From Tsingtao:—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. V. Bidwell and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lambie and 3 children, Mrs. Dawe and 2 children, Mrs. Van Corbach, Miss Van Corbach, Mrs. J. H. Osborne, Mrs. G. M. Billings and 3 children, Miss D. G. H. Craig, Miss C. Remedios, Mr. V. R. Wheelock, Mr. G. A. Johnson, Mr. A. Bilger, Mr. G. B. Sabelstrom, Mr. J. Rush, Mr. F. George, Mr. J. Dea.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Chamolaff, Messrs. Shmids and C. H. Tricker. Per C.N. s.s. Luanyi from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and 3 children, Mr. H. D. Robertson and 2 children, Mr. Dea.

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Business and Official Notices

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 29th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application

23.75% on 16th December

25.00% on 16th February

25.00% on 16th April

88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

ACTUAL WAR PICTURES

FROM

TRENCH AND FIRING LINE

and stories about them

By a man who has been for

months amid the shells

Frederick Coleman,

F.R.G.S.

AT THE

LYCEUM THEATRE

ON

TODAY

October 3rd.

Usual prices, booking at

MOUTRIE'S.

10987

LUEN SING & CO.,

P 61-62 Nanking Road

Dealers in

Jewels, Jade Stones, Pearls and Diamonds.

GOLD AND SILVER

Watchmaking and Engraving.

11173

NOTICE

The undersigned beg to announce that they have established a branch office to carry on their American Import and Chinese Export Trade at 8A Peking Road.

Telephone No. 930

American Canned Goods a

Specialty

(Head Office)

OVERSEAS TRADING CO., OF CALIFORNIA

268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

11033

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was a hoodoo, his friends cut him out.

And poor Billy wondered what it was about.

But he put in a case of "Upper Crust" Rye.

And bought extra chairs, for none now pass him by.

DRINK "UPPER CRUST" AMERICAN RYE WHISKY HIGHBALLS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

The Season's Opportunity!!!

Seasonable Outfitting Goods

at

Pre-War Prices.

HILL'S BAZAAR

NOW OPEN

for 12 days only from

Monday, the 2nd October

at

No. 31 Nanking Road

Opposite Weeks and Co.

Next to Brewer and Co.

Object of the Bazaar: To retail out \$50,000.00 of New Autumn and Winter Outfitting Goods and Household Linens at Wholesale Prices on the principle of:

Small Profits—Quick Turnover.

The goods have just arrived and include: Pure Irish Linen Sheet-ing, Linen Bedspreads, Linen Damask with serviettes to match, Eiderdown Quilts, Woollen Blankets, Bath and Face Towels, Curtains, Napery, Harris Tweeds, Indigo all Wool Serges, Pure Wool Handwoven Tweeds, Homespuns, Donegals, Saddle Tweeds, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Ladies' Dress Fabrics, Made-up Furs, "Wolsey" underwear, "Jason" Hose and 1/4 Hose, Coat Sweaters, Sport Coats, Silk Hose and 1/4 Hose, Dainty Lingerie

and

12 cases of seasonable goods for infants and children!

Please don't confuse our Bazaar with the usual so-called "cheap sales." Hill's Bazaar makes you a genuine offer of NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES!!!

Bazaar open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

GRAND MASKED BALL

at the

Siccawei Hotel

(6 Siccawei Road)

on

Friday, 6th October

at 10 p.m.

SIX MAGNIFICENT PRIZES FOR THE BEST 3 COSTUMES AND 3 DANCERS by Popular vote

Tickets of Admission:

\$5.00 each

(including cold supper)

Prof. Papini's String Band

in attendance.

Tickets at Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

and at Siccawei Hotel

11152

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices,

as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES

SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

FREDERIC COLEMAN, F.R.G.S.

FREDERIC COLEMAN, F.R.G.S.

AND HIS WONDERFUL

WAR PICTURES

WAR PICTURES

WITH HIS LECTURE

"UNTOLD STORIES OF THE WAR"

"UNTOLD STORIES OF THE WAR"

The Press said of Mr. Coleman's Lecture on Saturday night: "Seldom has anything so absolutely and intensely interesting been heard locally. The speaker gained sympathy and admiration from the start because he is a man that has seen and done big things. He also made himself popular by his fascinating delivery and arrangement of his wonderful story."

Lyceum Theatre

TONIGHT AT 9.15

IF YOU WANT YOUR

PROPERTY

LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Hunan Board of Mines.

WE, the Hunan Board of Mines, hereby declare that the five contracts for delivery of five hundred tons of tin from Shang-Hwa-Ling in the Ning-Woo district, made between ourselves and J. K. Panoff & Company, dated June 8th, 1912, have this day (14th Sept., 1916) been cancelled. Four of the five contracts have been returned to us. As to the other contract, J. K. Panoff & Company declared that this contract has not been sold, transferred, assigned, or hypothecated in any way. It is to be considered as cancelled and they have agreed to secure it, and after endorsing same as cancelled, to deliver it to us. If the other contract mentioned above breeds discord, we do not hold ourselves responsible for it. Naturally, J. K. Panoff & Company is the responsible person.

We do further declare that we gave no separate voucher or receipt to J. K. Panoff & Company. If any receipt was at any time issued, we hereby declare same to be void and cancelled.

11195

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 68

Pumping up of Dredged Material

NOTICE is hereby given that towards the end of this year the Board will again be prepared to undertake foreshore reclamation or land-raising along the river in the Harbour Sections, by the pumping up of dredged material at a price of ten (10) Shanghai tael cents per cubic yard, barge measure.

Estimates of cost and information regarding the conditions for any eventual pumping or reclamation work, will be given at the Engineering Office, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Shanghai, October 2, 1916.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

11197

NEW STORES

from

THE Anhwei Government Model Stock Ranch, Chuchow. All kinds of vegetables, fruits, poultry and grain, will be on sale at our store from October 2nd, 1916.

Head Office

No. K2274-5 Boone Road.

Opposite Hongkew Market.

General Manager.

J. L. ABERLY.

11190 O 8

NOTICE

COMMERCIAL traveller, shortly leaving for Tientsin, Peking, Chefoo and other Northern business centres, is open to represent firms who are desirous of bringing their goods before the trade in these districts. All inquiries should be addressed to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

11194 O 8

NOTICE

Mr. Allen George Locher, having resigned from the U. S. Consular Service, has this day been appointed assistant manager of our firm, and on and after this date will sign per procuration.

W. B. KNAPP,

General Manager.

Shanghai, October 1, 1916.

11191

The Undersigned Begs To Announce

that he will remove to

19 NANKING ROAD

on

October 9, 1916.

Dr. O. D. RASMUSSEN

Optometrist and Optician

11106

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 3483

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached. Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

TO LET, close to Astor House, comfortably-furnished, small bedroom, with bathroom. With or without breakfast. Private house; telephone. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

11182

TO LET, large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. Terms reasonable, 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11056 O 3

WELL Furnished Front room, with small room, Bathroom, Balcony attached. Suitable married couple or bachelors. Also small room. Moderate terms. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

11200

TO LET, from 1st October, furnished flat or room, with bathroom attached, with or without board. Moderate price. Apply 9 Boundary Lane, North Szechuen Road Extension.

11080

TO LET, nice furnished room, Western district, for married couple or bachelor, with board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

11156 O 4

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, low rental. Only Britishers and neutrals. Apply No. 8 Ward Road.

11156 O 4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The China Press Building (first and second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39 Canton Road. Moderate rentals. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

11159 O 8

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11188

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: To Buy or rent, at reasonable terms, an upright piano. Must be new and in good condition.

FOR SALE, one Mauser rifle, in perfect condition. Offers to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.

11162 O 3

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11159 T. F.

WANTED. Reliable two-seater car or cycle-car. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

11151 O 3

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

EUROPEAN Polytechnic young student, with some knowledge of English, wishes to perfect himself in English (reading-conversation). In exchange is willing to teach mathematics or three other languages. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

11125 O 3

BRITISHER, who knows Shanghai and who has knowledge of local dialect, requires position as canvasser. Only those willing to offer salary need apply. Free from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.

11192 T. F.

AMERICAN, 35, experienced in lumber, office appliances, realty, insurance, mortgages, advertising and publicity work. Moderate salary required. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

11198 O 3

WANTED, situation as Typist and General Office Assistant, by an experienced young lady. Knowledge of Filing. Accurate & willing worker. Please apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

11161 O 3

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced salesman in Petroleum products. Reply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

11170 O 3

WANTED, interpreter in an established law office. State experience and give Chinese name. Address to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

11193 O 5

WANTED, an English or American gentleman or lady, for editing and compiling work. Applicant must be college graduate, preferably in languages and education, having at least one year's experience in teaching English to Chinese students. Apply, within one week, to the English Editorial Department, Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd., 192 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai. State salary and give references.

11160 O 6

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by Neutral, house in Western, or flat in Central district, preferably furnished. State terms to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

11163 O 3

FOR SALE, one American washing-machine, water-power. Price \$30. One clothes-wringer, \$12. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

11167 O 4

FOR SALE, slightly-used, No. 3 Oliver typewriter, in good condition. Rare old Chinese and foreign stamps. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

11158 O 5

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3 1/2 h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11